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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Nothing new or important in European Politics has been learnt by the last arrival from France. The Editor of the *HUKARY* has obtained a Copy of the English Paper published at Paris under the title of *GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER*, of the 22nd of August, from which we have republished in our pages of to-day all that has appeared from that source.

The publication of the Trial for a Libel on the Clergy of Durham, and Mr. Brougham's admirable Speech, occupies our second Sheet so fully, that we defer further Extracts from *Lieut. White's Considerations on British India* until to-morrow, and proceed here with Selection of the latest English News.

London, Aug. 12, 1822.—The return of the Marquis of Hastings from India, is at length finally arranged, and the Right Hon. George Canning, as Governor General, takes his departure from England on the 10th of October.

It is said his Majesty has intimated a desire that the Duke of Wellington should meet him in Edinburgh.

A Return of the Paymasters, or officers acting as Paymasters, who have become defaulters in their accounts with the War Office, since the 1st of January, 1810, has been printed in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons. The number amounts to seventy-one, which, with the date of the default, amount of deficiency, amount of the balance recovered, amount now due to the public, and a statement of the measures taken to recover the same, occupies eight pages folio.

The Commissioners of Customs have reported their belief, that there has been no clandestine importation of foreign corn.

London, Wednesday, August 7, 1822.—Yesterday his Majesty closed a long and busy, and in some respects, an important Session of Parliament. The Speech of his Majesty is chiefly remarkable for its brevity. It contains nothing that has not been anticipated. The anxiety expressed, in that part of it respecting Ireland, to unite in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of his subjects, is a generous feeling, worthy of a British Sovereign. The misfortunes of the Irish would soon cease, could they be affected by any personal sacrifice which his Majesty could make. The Session commenced on the 5th of February. It has proved a long and laborious one; we do not recollect any which produced such incessant debate. All this labour, we are happy to say, has not been in vain. It has proved that by patience and perseverance truth must finally prevail under the most adverse circumstances. At the commencement of the Session, Lord Londonderry declared in his place in the House, that "if the whole mass of taxes could be swept away at once, it would have no material influence in relieving the distresses of the nation." Discussion in the House has enabled him to correct that error, and to advise his Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, to assure his Commons, that it is most gratifying to him that they have been enabled to relieve his people from some of their burdens.

The commercial interests of the country have been treated in a spirit, which, we trust, is the precursor of that freedom of trade, which, from the superiority and the cheapness of our manufac-

tures must be to our advantage; and it is due to ministers to state, that their views on the subject have been in some degree thwarted by the narrow jealousies of Parliament, and a clamour raised out of doors. Had it not been for this, the Bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Wallace, and called the Warehousing Bill, would have passed this Session, instead of deferring it to the next. This Bill, by allowing foreign goods to be warehoused in English ports, would make England the entrepot of the Commerce of the world, and give us no inconsiderable share of the carrying trade.

Parliament which has been thus attentive to the commercial, has not altogether neglected the Agricultural Interests of the country, so far, at least, as enquiry goes; but it was found, as it ever must be, that to attempt palliatives in such a case would either be inefficient, or produce a re-action: and restrictive laws for regulating the price of food, have never been found productive of general advantage. Parliament attended to the agricultural Petitions—heard all the remedies proposed by the Members, passed such a law as they conceived necessary, but found, that all they could do, was got not to aggravate that distress, which it was impossible to relieve.

On the whole, there is much cause of congratulation in the general conduct of the past Session; and these has not, we are persuaded, been a Parliament during many years, in which public feeling and public interest have been so much attended to.

Upon the substance of his Majesty's Speech becoming known at the Stock Exchange, Consols declined to 80½; that portion of the Speech that touches upon the affairs with Russia and the Porte, being considered vague and unsatisfactory.

His Majesty was dressed for this national and splendid occasion in the uniform in which he appeared on the morning of his Coronation, consisting of a crimson robe and mantle decorated with the Order of the Garter and the Golden Fleece, (the Chief of the Austrian Order, being the same as the King wore on the morning of the Coronation.) The procession to the House of Peers was arranged as follows;—Four Royal carriages with one set of black horses and three sets of bays, besides the Royal State carriage, drawn by six beautiful cream-coloured horses, with new harness and light coloured ribbands, which was driven by Mr. Roberts, a groom to each horse. His Majesty wore a black velvet hat, with ostrich feathers, with a diamond loop and button. The Royal procession left the Palace at twenty minutes before two o'clock, and entered the House exactly at two. The King's entrance was announced by discharge of cannon on the Lambeth shore. After remaining in the House 25 minutes, his Majesty returned to his Palace in Pall-mall.

Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 22.—*M. de Lambre.*—The funeral of M. de Lambre, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, who died on Monday, took place yesterday at the cemetery of Père Lachaise. A great number of the members of the Academy and other learned and scientific personages, attended the funeral procession, which was preceded and followed by troops of the garrison.

An extraordinary courier from Vienna arrived at Paris on Monday, and after leaving dispatches for the Austrian Ambassador preceded to England.

The Duke of Devonshire and —Wall, Esquire, M. P. passed through Calais a few days ago on their way to England, and Sir Robert Wilson, coming to Paris.

The following is from the MADRID GAZETTE of the 10th inst : —“It appears that the Infanta have voluntarily decided to repair to the quarters of the Ex Guards to depose relatively to the charge brought against them by several of the Officers who are prisoners.—A Captain of the Guards, named Ferdinand Salamencia, has been arrested at the moment when he was going to cross the Balassoa. He was dressed as a muleteer, and coming up at the instant when the ferry boat was pushing off from the bank of Spain, he offered 40 francs to be taken over immediately. This offer excited the suspicions of the boatmen and Custom-house officers and having been interrogated, he was arrested and conveyed to Irua, from whence he has been removed under a strong escort to Madrid.—The total change in civil and military officers is the work of the new Administration, and this Cabinet itself is the work of Lopez Banos:—The King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, should, according to custom, go and pass several weeks of the sultry season at St. Ildefonso (La Granga), and at the Escorial. This journey was the more necessary this year on account of the state of lassitude in which the Queen has found herself since the scenes of the 7th ult.—Nevertheless we are assured, that yesterday the Ministers declared to the King that he could not absent himself from the capital, and that consequently he must relinquish his journey to La Granga and the Escorial. His Majesty, yielding to the observations of his Ministers and the demand of the municipality of Madrid, has countermanded the preparations for his departure.—The Provincial Deputation of Madrid has sent an address to the Permanent Deputation for the convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes, which unquestionably will take place now, judging from the composition of the new Cabinet.—The Duke del Infantado arrived at St. Jacques on the 21st ult.—The King has decreed a decoration for the citizens who saved the country on July 7th”

A loan of three millions has been opened at Barcelona to complete the armament of the Constitutionists against the Royalists, who attack them with vigour throughout all Catalonia.

Extract of a private letter from Bayonne of the 15th instant : “Colonel de Labra left this place yesterday to take the command of the division of Quesada, who is recalled.—Within two days a great quantity of mortars and howitzers have been placed upon our walls.”

Extract of a letter from Odessa of the 25th ult. :—“It is rumoured that Russia is arming her fleet of the Black Sea, 13 vessels strong, at Sebastopol. Perhaps this project is to intimidate the Turks, when they shall have recovered from the alarm produced by the death of the Captain Pasha, to obtain at least some of the conditions of the first ultimatum. It is to be feared, however, that this display will have as little effect upon the Turks as those made before. We are assured that a garrison of 3000 Turks will remain in the principalities after the arrival of the Hospodars. Several additional villages have recently been burnt in the environs of Jassy.”

A private letter of the 1st instant from Warsaw mentions that the appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine to the command of Lithuania give rise to report that Poland would lose its Constitution, and be incorporated with Russia. This appears very improbable, as the existence of the Kingdom of Poland is guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna.

The statue of Louis XIV, is now placed on its pedestal in the Place des Victoires, but will remain covered till Sunday (St. Louis's day).

We learn from Calais that, during the last week, the passage of couriers in both directions has been very frequent.

The following is from the Gazette of the Two Sicilies : Vesuvius continues to send forth smoke, which within two days has become rather red. The waters in the environs remain constantly in their natural state. On the 23d ultimo, two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at Potchua in the Basilicate,

but they occasioned no damage. Similar shocks were felt on the 14th ultimo. The frequency of these commotions, the dreadful storms which succeed them and the extraordinary heat we have experienced for some time should rouse the attention of our natural philosophers.”

The preliminary business for trial of the conspirators in the affair of la Rochelle, commenced yesterday before the Court of Assizes.

The Department of the Lower Rhine has for four months been dreadfully laid waste by an immense multitude of mice which destroy every thing that comes in their way. In one arrondissement, 570,000 were caught in a fortnight, besides nearly an equal number that perished in their holes. The loss by hailstorms and these animals is estimated at 12 millions.

Spain.—Letters from Barcelona dated the 25th of July, mention that the city of Vich (35 miles N. of Barcelona) had been for several days closely besieged, and the inhabitants were in a state of general alarm owing to their apprehensions of being compelled to surrender, the more so, as they were aware that the Chiefs of the insurgent troops had promised their men the right of pillage in case they entered the town. In this emergency they were relieved by General Milans, who, advancing from the side of Manresa, vigorously attacked and defeated the insurgents, taking a considerable number of prisoners. After the action 500 of the insurgents passed over to him, soliciting pardon, and assuring him that they had been deceived, and brought from their homes under a promise of being allowed the privilege of pillaging the town. Among them were many women, who had also come under the expectation of pillage. General Milans had several hung on the spot, without any other formality than the short process of a court martial, among whom were 23 friars and priests, and eight insurgent chiefs. Urgel was still the head quarters of the Army of the Faith, and General Milans was preparing to besiege it. The insurgents are stated to have upwards of 6,000 men shut up in this town, and it was a subject of exultation to the Constitutionalists that they were assembled in this manner, as the difficulty of reducing them was diminished. From all the examinations and inquiries that had taken place up to the date of the letters alluded to, it was evident that the people had been instigated by designing men, and brought into open rebellion by promises of pillage, of which they were the more induced to avail themselves in consequence of the great misery and distress that prevailed in the country. Such are the parties collected together, and composing the Army of the Faith, and such the feats their countrymen may expect from these deluded wretches.

Greece.—According to the official Report published by the Admiralty of Hydra and Spezzia, under date of the 5th of July, on the affair of Scio, the Turkish fleet is in the following position :—the Admiral's ship of 130 guns has been blown up ; three other ships of the line burnt have sunk ; terror having paralysed the Turks, seven frigates have stranded near Teheame, and the greatest part of the crews have perished.—The Greeks have taken 16 ships of the third expedition which sailed from Constantinople on the 4th of June ; the rest of this squadron is blockaded near Teheame.—The Asiatics have left Scio with more haste than they came.—Confusion, trouble, and consternation, are at their height. The Greeks, rid of the Captain Pasha, prepare an expedition to Candia ; but we tremble for the unarmed and defenceless Greeks at Constantinople.

Shocking Occurrence.—Rostellan, the seat of the Marquis of Thomond, has been the scene of a very shocking occurrence, On Monday night, as the family were about to go to rest, a person of the name of Henson, a Russian by birth, and who was valet to the Marquis, rushed out of the housekeeper's room with a knife in his hand, and meeting Lady Sarah O'Brien, his Lordship's second daughter, at the foot of the staircase, made a stab at her bosom, but fortunately without doing her much injury, as she received the blow on her hand. Some of the other domestics who were attracted by the noise to the spot, were then attacked by the maniac, for such he appears to have been at the moment ;

but they avoided him; he then escaped from them, and plunged the knife in his own bowels, which immediately protruded and he was then secured. Medical advice was provided as soon as possible, but it was unavailing. After the commission of the fatal deed, it would appear that he recovered his senses and conversed with the Marquis, to whom he declared that he had no cause whatever for the attempted murder of Lady Sarah, nor could he account for his conduct. He had always been treated with kindness, and was a favourite servant in the family. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of *Insanity* returned.—*Cork Southern Reporter*.

Bahama Islands.—A letter from the Bahama Islands, of 4th June, states, that upwards of 100 negroes, belonging to Mr. Stubbs, of the Island of Grand Caicos, had risen upon their drivers, and seized all the vessel in the harbour, afterwards embarking with their wives and children for the neighbouring Island of Hayti.

Fires in Germany.—Fires are becoming dreadfully numerous in Germany. The town of Guas, in Styria, was burnt on the 15th of June. The wind blew with such fury, that nearly all the houses were in flames in a quarter of an hour. A great number of the inhabitants were injured. Nothing was saved but the church and a few houses. At Dantzic there have been one hundred fires since the 1st of January, which have destroyed 250 buildings, insured for 100,000 crowns.—At Coburg, a fire broke out in the little town of Eisfeld, which, out of 375 houses, has left only eight standing.

East India Produce.—Discoveries have been recently made of the existence of a system of smuggling on the Devonshire Coast to an enormous extent. The articles smuggled principally consist of teas and East India produce, which, from the amount of the duties, afford the strongest inducement to illicit traffic.

Spain and Algiers.—Intelligence was yesterday received at Lloyd's, that the negotiations between Spain and Algiers had taken an unfavorable turn, and that the Spanish Consul had left Algiers.

Pirates.—Lloyd's books again present a list of valuable captures by pirates on the South American coast. The *ANW* Captain Phillips, from Valparaiso, valued at 200,000 dollars; and the *Joseph* from the same place, had been captured by the Peruvian squadron and carried into Lima, for a breach of blockade. The *LAVINIA* had also been condemned for a like offence.

Holkham Sheep shearing Festival.—Mr. Coke has discontinued the Holkham Sheep shearing festival, for the present, till more prosperous times enables him to resume it.

Steam-Boats.—There are now more than one hundred Steam Boats plying in various parts of the Empire, not merely on its rivers, forcing their way against streams and currents, but regularly accomplishing voyages in the adjacent seas against wind and tide. London and Edinburgh, London and Calais, Liverpool and Dublin, Bristol and Liverpool, Brighton and Dieppe, are connected by Steam vessels, performing their voyages in measured time, and with dispatch unequalled. In the river Clyde alone, including one not quite finished building at Glasgow, there are no less than thirty-six steam boats plying.

Liverpool to Charleston.—The ship *CORSAIR*, D. W. Petrie has performed six successive voyages, from Liverpool to Charleston and back, 21,000 miles, in 172 days!

Inquest on John Inglis, Esq.—On Thursday, (Aug. 8.) an Inquest was held on the body of John Inglis, Esq. at his house in Mark-lane—when his servant, Edward Kendall, deposed, that on Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, Miss Inglis, his master's sister, inquired whether he had come down. He shortly after went to his master's bed room, and not seeing him there, he went into the adjoining water closet, where he found his master, leaning back, with his head rather forward, and observed that he was dead. He went down to Miss Inglis, and a surgeon was sent for. He picked up a pistol in the water closet, which seemed to have been recently discharged, for the lock was down.

He did not hear any report, though the other servants did. His master was not dressed; he had his drawers and morning cap on.—Mr. Draper, Surgeon, of St. Mary-Axe, said, that on being called in, on Wednesday morning, he found Mr. Inglis, on his bed, quite dead, from the wound of a pistol ball. It had entered the pit of the stomach, penetrated through the body, and came out between the 7th and 8th ribs. He afterwards found the ball in the lid of the water closet. He had before attended Mr. Inglis, who was in a weak, nervous, and debilitated state, and depressed in spirits.—Mr. Inglis, another surgeon, corroborated this testimony.—Miss Mary Inglis, sister of the deceased, said that he had laboured under great depression of spirits for the last seven months. "On Tuesday (she continued) I went down to Westminster, to see the King go to Parliament, and I returned about four o'clock." Mr. Inglis was then walking about the parlour, he looked very wildly at me, and appeared to be quite delirious. He kept walking up and down the room. I tried to attract his attention, but I could not. He took up a book when I spoke to him, looked at it, read it for a minute, threw it away, and then left the room without speaking. He afterwards came in to dinner—dined with me, and left the room without addressing me. I recollect also that the ringing of the great bell and the shutting of the door agitated him violently. When he heard them, he started from the sofa, and said "he could not stand it any longer; people had no compassion for his feelings; he must have the gates nailed up." He was also fretted with trifling circumstances, which would not have at all affected him when his mind was more vigorous. He shrank away from anybody who came into the parlour when he was having his soup, and seemed to be particularly averse to the presence of any ladies who came to see me. About three weeks ago he came into the parlour, and after looking wildly at us all, asked us if we were well, saying that he himself had certainly been poisoned. He said that he did not know whether it was his soup or his gruel that had poisoned him; but one of them had. He could have had no sound reason for entertaining any such idea. Seeing these circumstances, which were very different from anything I had ever previously observed in my brother, I asked him if anything distressed him? He replied that there was nothing that he was aware of. My brother had a fall about a fortnight ago—I think he has never been well since. My brother has had a bowel complaint during the greater part of his life. It had latterly ceased: his head was in consequence affected, and he became more and more nervous."—Miss Inglis then withdrew.—A short discussion now ensued, when the Coroner said, that as a wish had been intimated to have Mr. James Inglis examined, it was as well to have that gentleman called in.—Mr. James Inglis, son of the deceased, was then introduced and sworn. "I have come to the same opinion," he said, "with the last witness, from observations which I made upon the conduct of my father for some time past. On last Monday in particular, I was sitting with him in the afternoon, talking about his business in our usual way, when, happening in the course of conversation to touch upon a particular thing, he suddenly started up, in a way in which I had never seen him before, and looked at me quite wildly. I have been since convinced, from what afterwards occurred, that this was a paroxysm. He had been for a considerable time back in a state of great mental depression, particularly since the death of his last wife; that event, together with my brother Robert's going to India, preyed very much upon his spirits, which remained in a state of great dejection ever since." The Jury now expressed their perfect satisfaction, and the witness then withdrew—Verdict, "that the deceased had come by his death in consequence of having shot himself with a pistol bullet, while acting under the influence of mental insanity."—[It has been stated in some of the Papers that Mr. Inglis was a partner with Mr. Elliot, M. P. This is a mistake, Mr. Elliot having retired from the house two or three years ago. Mr. Inglis, we understand, was in his 73d year. This event has produced a great sensation in the commercial world, in which he has long enjoyed the very highest reputation. His benevolence and liberality were proverbial and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance to whom, he was endeared, will regret his death.—*Chronicle*.

The Mariner's Song.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast;
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,
While like the eagle free,
Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the lee.

O for a soft and gentle wind!
I heard a fair one cry;
But give to me the roaring breeze,
And white waves heaving high;
And white waves heaving high, my boys,
The good ship tight and free—
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men are we.

There's tempest in your horned moon,
And lightning in your cloud;
And hark the music, mariners,
The wind is piping loud;
The wind is piping loud, my boys,
The lightning flashes free—
While the hollow oak our place is,
Our heritage the sea.

India Prize Money.

FROM THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR AUGUST.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury met on Saturday morning, 20th July, at eleven o'clock, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, to proceed in the hearing of the claims of the parties to the booty captured in the Deccan, by the army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G. C. B., when the Counsel for the Marquis of Hastings delivered in a statement of the nature of his Lordship's claims, and of their several divisions of the army under his command, and also a statement of various documents to support the same; upon which the Lords Commissioners, it is understood, directed that the further hearing should be adjourned to the 15th November next, and that all the memorials and documents should be printed and laid upon their Lordship's table by the 10th of Oct. next, after which period none are to be received.

**TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO BRIGADIER GENERAL
SIR JOHN MALCOLM.**

A superb Vase, valued at fifteen hundred pounds, made by Messrs. Rendell and Bridge, after the model of the celebrated Warwick Vase, was sent to Sir John Malcolm a few days after his arrival at his house in London, by Mr. Richard Wellesley, acting on the part of some gentlemen in India; among whom we observe the name of his brother, Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident at the Court of Indore. We have great pleasure in giving the inscription on this vase and the letter written to Sir John Malcolm by Mr. Richard Wellesley on transmitting it. We also add the reply of the former whose feelings must be much gratified by being welcomed on his return to England by this tribute of the personal regard of those who aided him in the execution of his public duties in India.

"To Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S.

This vase was presented by the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it and who acted under him in the political transactions of the third Marhatta war in 1817 1818, and 1819, in testimony of their grateful sense of his merits as an official, superior and a private friend.—Subscribers:—

Bhopal.—Capt. Josiah Stewart, Capt. Wm. Henley, Lieutenant Jas. McDonald.

Holkar's Court.—Major Patrick Vans Agnew, Gerald Wellesley, Esq.

Bangan, and Keshul.—Capt. James Canfield, Capt. Alexander McDonald.

Guickwar's Horse.—James Williams, Esq.

Holkar's Horse.—Capt. Wm. Borthwick.

Candesh.—Capt. John Briggs, Lieut. Henry Wm. Hodges.

Es-Perishwah.—Capt. John Low, Lieut. Wm. Low."

To Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S.

SIR,—I have been requested to present this vase to your acceptance by the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it. They had the honor of serving under your command, in military and civil capacities, during a period of time, not less distinguished by the variety and the difficulties, than by the service in which you have recently been engaged; it must be circumstance grateful to your feelings, to be welcomed on your return to your native country by this testimony of the respect and the gratitude of those, who shared in your labours, and who contributed to your fame in the East Indies. Though I have not enjoyed the same opportunities of appreciating your public and private conduct, yet I beg to assure you that I not only feel honoured in having been selected by them to convey to you this tribute of their affectionate admiration, but that I cordially and sincerely partake in their feelings, and that I unite with them in every good wish for the success of your public and the happiness of your private life.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

South Audley Street, May 27th 1822. (Signed) R. WELLESLEY.

To Richard Wellesley, Esq.

SIR,—I have received your letter of this date, with a vase from the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it. You justly conclude that it must be most gratifying to my feelings to be welcomed on my return to my native country by a testimonial which perpetuates the approbation of those to whose efforts I am so deeply indebted for that success which attended the measure in which we were associated. The sentiments of attachment which aided me so essentially in my public duties in India, have followed me into the retirement of private life in England. The expression of them, as well as the splendid gift by which it has been accompanied (and in which I shall ever view them as embodied), have, through the action of a friendship as marked by delicacy as sincerity, come to me at a time and in a shape when I can most cordially accept them. From my heart I thank those who have conferred upon me this proof of their esteem, and I entreat you to convey to them, and to believe yourself, the great additional gratification which I have received from your being selected as the medium of their flattering kindness. I am proud of this from motives that go beyond that high estimation in which I hold you personally. You bear a name which revives all the recollections that I most cherish; it is one which has mingled throughout my public life with every thought and action, and I trust it will continue to do till life closes; for I shall be preserved by it from all danger of serving from the path of duty and honour.

Your's very faithfully,

18, Manchester Street.

JOHN MALCOLM.

Medical Appointment.—Dr. Davies, of the Bombay Retired List, has been appointed Surgeon at the Company's Depot at Chatham, vice Ogil, deceased.

Ribel.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1822.

ELLIS v. EVES

The Prosecutor, an Attorney, had been assailed by the Defendant with abusive letters, which he took no notice of, till he sent one to his partner, and to the Coffee-house at Story's-gate. He then indicted the Defendant.—The letter published was as follows:—

"To George Ellis, alias Non mi ricordo. He is one of those cruel, treacherous vermin, called pettifoggers; a carrion-looking wretch, whose body is a hideous lump of deformity, and who bears in his misshapen form the curse of Cain; his countenance is the index of his mind. When he suffered an executor, of the name of Thomas Bray, to swindle the writer of this out of a legacy, which he [Thomas Bray] positively sold to a Mrs. Elizabeth Eves and which said Mrs. Elizabeth Eves at her death, left to the writer of this line forget the proverb—'Honesty is the best policy;' but, as Churchill, the apothecary, said of him, so says the writer of this—'If he' (meaning George Ellis) 'is not a rascal, the Almighty does not write a legible hand.' He lives at N. 4, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and a precious villain he is."—The Defendant addressed a long statement to the Jury. He was repeatedly admonished by the CHIEF JUSTICE to forbear, as, even if he could prove truth of every word he uttered, it would not justify the course he had taken; and as, if he had really been provoked by any misconduct of the Prosecutor he would have the benefit of the excuse when called on to receive judgment. He proceeded, however, to read long cases and opinions, until the Jury interfered, and enquired how these matters could be relevant to the defence? He then acquiesced, and sat down.

The Jury, after a very short deliberation, found him Guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—325—

Libel on the Clergy.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—DURHAM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1832.

THE KING V. WILLIAMS.

Mr. TIBBELL opened the pleadings. The defendant, John Ambrose Williams, was charged with printing and publishing a libel, bringing into contempt the united church of England and Ireland, and more especially the clergy of Durham and the suburbs thereof. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and upon this issue was joined.

Mr. SCARLETT.—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I have the honour to be Counsel with my learned friend for the information filed by direction of the Court of King's Bench. It is an information arising from feelings that belong to the high situation and distinguished rank which the high Prebrite holds who stands forward in defence of that body of which he is so distinguished a member. You have heard that the subject is a libel, bringing into contempt the clergy of the church in general, and of the church of Durham in particular. The defendant is the printer, and I believe the proprietor, of the DUNHAM CANNONIST. Whether he held any other character before he held that situation, I know not. If I may judge from this writing, I should suppose that his education had given him some sectarian prejudice, malice, and envy against the established church, which his situation as editor enabled him to indulge. He took the most favourable opportunity, accordingly for publishing opinions and slanders against the church which no Judge, and I hope no Jury, can consider to be innocent. Being anxious to take every occasion to give a blow with effect to the established clergy, he availed himself of the strong sensation, I may say highly irritated feeling, which was excited for the injured and illustrious Queen Caroline, to make an attack which would cause the more scandal when the minds and feelings of men were open to such attacks. On that occasion he attacked the church of Durham, charged them with brutal enmity to that Princess, and classed them amongst her persecutors. You are not ignorant, gentlemen, that they who affect to be the greatest lovers of liberty, are generally the most intolerant. The greatest liberty ought to be allowed on such subjects to individuals in expressing their own opinions but they can have no right to libel others for different opinions. I know not what pretext any man can think it for attacking a body of men; that they were not so zealous and so clamorous in expressing their feelings for the persecuted and injured Queen as the defendant was. The clergy of Durham were not so loud and clamorous; in no address to the throne had any approbation been expressed of that proceeding against her late Majesty. The defendant thinks that every one who had not stepped forward as he had done—meritoriously, no doubt, in his own judgment—ought to be scandalized as feeling brutality towards her, and to be ranked amongst her persecutors. The libel can receive no justification. The defendant takes the opportunity when the minds of men were agitated by the misfortunes and untimely fate of that unhappy Princess, to attack the church, assumes the air of prophecy, and predicts its fall. On the 18th of August, last year, this paragraph appeared in the DUNHAM CANNONIST:—"So far as we have been able"—We is a name of dignity which belongs peculiarly to the public press—"We—that is Mr. Williams"—so far as we have been able to judge from the accounts in the public papers, a mark of respect to her late Majesty has been almost universally paid throughout the kingdom, when the painful tidings of her decease was received, by tolling the bells of the cathedrals and churches. But there is one exception to this very creditable fact, which demands especial notice. In this episcopal city, containing six churches, independently of the cathedral, not a single bell announced the departure of the magnanimous spirit of the most injured of Queen's the most persecuted of women. Thus the brutal enmity of those—"Now I beg to say, gentlemen, if the writer had any thing of the spirit of moderation and candour, he would have abstained from drawing inferences from facts not certain. He might have ascertained whether any individual had required that the bells should be rung, and whether any order had been given to prevent their being rung; but instead of feeling the doubts which belonged to such a state of circumstances, and from which no man of moderation would have withdrawn his attention, he lulled in the uncertainty of conjecture, proceeds. Gentlemen, allow me to say, that if the language used had been of that proper sort which belongs to fair discussion, I believe no man of the Church of England would think it worth while to take any notice of it. If he had found any set of men backward in doing what they were called upon to do, he might have made what remarks he pleased upon such conduct; or if any single clergyman had neglected what might be thought his duty, or had been charged with the neglect of it, it would be impossible to blame any remarks upon such conduct; but it is not justifiable, it is not to be endured, that the whole body of the clergy and the whole Established Church should be attacked and brought into contempt, because the clergy here were not loud in their grief, being perhaps more sincere, and because the bells were not rung on occasion of the Queen's death, but suppressed their emotions. I ask whether the words which I am now to read could have any other object but to bring into contempt, to disgrace, and to slander, the whole Establishment? "Thus the brutal enmity of those

who inhabited her mortal existence, persecute her in her shroud. These men"—That is, the clergy of Durham—profess to be followers of Jesus Christ—to walk in his footsteps—to teach his precepts—to inculcate his spirit—to promote harmony, charity, and Christian love. Out upon such hypocrisy!" Now here we begin: I know not, and care not, whether this is said of the clergy of Durham in Particular; but to charge any body of men with hypocrisy, with dressing up to the eye what was not in the heart, is a libel: if not, no libel was ever written! But Mr. Williams, not satisfied with this, goes on:—"It is such conduct which renders the very name of our established clergy odious till it stinks in the nostrils." Who is the writer of this? Is he a member of the Church? Is he aware that it is by law established, and must therefore be entitled to respect? Her power will soon be shaken if you destroy the veneration and respect which belong to her. Or does he belong to the kirk of Scotland, and has he, by her doctrine, been imbued with hostility to the clergy of England, and with a belief that they are pernicious and destructive and stinking in the nostrils? If a name so odious belongs to the Established Church of England, I agree with Mr. Williams that it is full time it should be put down and abolished. If their character is so offensive they ought not to exist, and they cannot exist long in this country, where establishments are governed by public opinion. If Mr. Williams is for destroying the Church, for putting and end to the existence of an Establishment, I understand why he writes this paragraph: but if he is not—if he still venerates, or ever venerated, the Established Church—if he is only anxious to preserve it in that purity which I believe to be as great as that of any church in the world, how comes he to propagate to the public that the clergy stink in the nostrils? You will find that he is not inconsistent. "It is such conduct that makes our churches look like deserted sepulchres"—I wonder whether he frequents any of them,—that causes our benighted dignitaries to be regarded as usurpers of their possessions. And who regards them as usurpers? Does he mean any great body of the people? I am sure the learned counsel who appears for him will disclaim such a sentiment, because my learned friends know what an usurper means, and can draw the distinction between the clergy and usurpation. "Sensible of the decline of their moral influence, they cling to temporal power; and lose, in their officiousness in political matters, even the semblance of the character of ministers of religion." I have observed that persons seldom object to clergymen taking part in politics if it be upon their side. If the clergy had acted as Mr. Williams had done, I won't say whether meritoriously or otherwise, would it then be acting officiously? It is because they withdraw themselves—because they stand aloof—because they think it more becoming their dignity to keep away from faction on this side, and faction on that side—it is therefore that their conduct is styled officiousness. "It is impossible that such a system can last; it is at war with the spirit of the age, as well as with justice and reason; and the beetles"—that is, the clergy—"who crawl about amidst its holes and crevices, act as if they were striving to provoke and accelerate the blow which sooner or later will inevitably crush the whole fabric, and level it with the dust." So you see, gentlemen, what this unhappy man thinks of the clergy and the church. First, they are hypocrites, in pretending to follow the religion of Jesus Christ. Secondly, the whole body is odious and all stink in the nostrils. Thirdly, they have lost all veneration and respect among the people. Fourthly, they have no pastoral influence. Fifthly, the inevitable consequence is, that the whole system is crumbling into dust, and the beetles who crawl in its services only provoke and accelerate its ruin. If any man here believes this to be a true picture of our church, he must rejoice in the prospect of any event that will remove such a nuisance. All establishments for religion have been impugned as perversions of the true spirit of Christianity, and leading to corruption. I can understand why sectarians should object to many parts of our establishment, why they should discuss the subject calmly, and endeavour to make proselytes; but I cannot conceive any justification for assailing the Church by calumny, slander, and abuse. If a vast many of the people of England are attached to their own religion and to the Established Church, and if we are not to take their feelings from this correct judge,—as many do take their political opinions and religious too, from newspapers,—then this statement is a libel. I think a different sentiment prevails in every class of this glorious community. No nation ever reached the intellectual power, glory, prosperity, and happiness of this happy nation; and the clergy have borne their part in raising the community to that elevation. If they are not forward to interfere, they were the first to take the rank which becomes their sacred functions, and to stand between tyranny and licentiousness. It is owing to the clergy and to the dignitaries of the clergy, that we enjoy that constitution by which our liberty and prosperity have been raised to the highest pitch. If then, Mr. Williams contends that any other establishment would give greater advantages, I enter the lists with him, and contend, in charity and candour, that it is not, I will not say exceeded, but equalled in the whole world. But when the defendant, instead of moderation and argument, commences a rude attack on the venerable fabric by such weapons as I have now shown to you, I will not meet him on such terms. The question, then, I am content to submit to any one gentleman of liberal opinions or gentlemanly feelings. I own I feel some little curiosity how

my learned friend will meet this case. His talents, ability, and eloquence, cannot be surpassed, I well know; but of all the efforts which his mighty genius ever displayed, none was more desperate than this. He will not give me an opportunity to reply. Whatever the malice and virulence of his client may suggest, I know he will not indulge his insane wishes by calling witnesses. I will, therefore, endeavour to anticipate what he may by possibility say. In the first place, will he say that this is not a libel? Will he join direct issue, and persuade me, and his Lordship, and you, that this is not a libel? If there is no reproach, no scandal, no calumny, in the passage read to you, then he will establish such a defence. If he does not think it libel to call the clergy "odious hypocrites," to say their "name stinks in the nostrils," and to predict that their "establishment will crumble into dust," and if he convinces you, he will succeed; but I own I shall feel surprised, if he can convince any reasonable mind upon that view of the subject. Or will he say that Mr. Williams is right, and that the clergy are all that he has said of them? No; he has too much good taste, candour, judgment and fair discretion to pretend—what I know he does not feel—any hostility to the Church of England. No doubt he may find in learned and pious writers many attacks upon the church, but he will not say that this is the place for such attacks, or that newspapers are the vehicles to destroy the church establishment. I know he will take no such course. What, then, will he say?—that his client erred from honest intention—that he mistook his object, and overstepped the path of propriety in his zeal? If he says so, he gives me the verdict. Any palliation gives me the verdict. Perhaps he may take another course, and he may think that where a whole body of men are attacked, and in Durham where the existence of the established clergy interferes with the proprietors, he may obtain a verdict, not from your judgments, but from your prejudices. I feel secure upon that ground, because if he expects that you will bring any such prejudices into a court of justice, and give a verdict not according to the evidence, but according to your feelings, I am perfectly satisfied that the county of Durham will not correspond with such expectations. I honour and revere the high talents of my learned friend, Mr. Brougham, and I am one of those unhappy persons called Whigs; I own, therefore, I should be sorry that the people could suppose the Whigs wish to undermine, and will not lend their authority to support the Established Church. This would be a sad lesson to different parties in the state, and my—I will not say hopes, for I entertain none—but my feelings would be much hurt if any testimony produced by counsel, or by the verdict of a jury, should combine with the constitutional objects of the Whigs, that of overturning the church of England. I don't believe any such will be given, and I don't believe that my learned friend will call for it. I believe the case to be desperate, and if I prove to you what I have stated, I must have your verdict. Nothing can distort the words from their natural meaning, which libels the church of England, and of Durham in particular, and is founded on the prophecy to which the defendant's heart was father—that it would crumble into dust. I only ask for justice. Far, far from me and from him whom I represent, is any feeling of want of charity or candour. None such, believe me, animates any individual in this prosecution. There is no resentment harboured. On his own conduct, and on that ground alone, the defendant is placed before you. If he should say that a body, and no individual, is attacked, and that a body is strong enough to bear it, I say that a libel upon a particular class is more fit to be prosecuted, because an individual may complain and obtain damages by civil action. Mr. Williams feels it right to bring the editor of a rival newspaper into a court of justice in this way. The only remedy for a libel like this, is a prosecution at the suit of the Crown. Of all prosecutions for libel then, this is the most justifiable. Example, too, allows for the clergy what all men are entitled to. When it was attempted to obtain particular privileges for the Jews, an individual published calumnies against them, and the Court of King's Bench granted an information against him. Upon this he was convicted. In like manner the East India Company prosecuted, and obtained a conviction. Judges might be assailed in the same way as the clergy—they are but men; and if because a decision does not suit Mr. Williams's fancy, or is not consistent with his reason, he should say, the whole were corrupt, would any man hesitate to say, that was libel? The same of juries. If Mr. Williams should oppose a verdict as contrary to law and evidence, and then say that all juries were corrupt, that the institution was crumbling into dust, and every verdict was hastening its downfall, would not that be libel? If, then, you feel that the very establishments of the country are at stake if they should be thus permitted to be libelled with impunity, I ask the same law for the clergy. Some individuals may dishonour, so far as an individual can affect the body to whom he belongs, but surely the whole body is not therefore to be attacked. If your opinions are hostile to this prosecution, still I ask from you, as administering the law, the same justice as you would expect to yourselves. If it be doubtful in policy but established in law, you are bound by your oaths to discharge your debt to the country in the high station in which you are now placed. I ask the same protection for the Church of England as for other institutions. I ask protection from the rude attacks of newspapers, who would have the clergy pulled down from their seats, and the whole establishment destroyed. You will hear the liberty of the press appealed to. Of that liberty no man approves more than I do; but there are two things to be considered under

this head: they are, the liberty and the tyranny of the press. The liberty of the press is promoted by preventing its tyranny, by preventing it from attacking all bodies, and by causing a general mass of confusion bringing all into hatred and contempt. Let Mr. Williams follow the example of learned and good men, and advocate the forms which he thinks best; but let him not as the proprietor of a public newspaper, make attacks which the clergy cannot meet. It becomes your sacred duty to deal with him, therefore, according to law, which is the foundation of all our rights and all our blessings, and which is borrowed from the eternal laws of the dispensations of Providence, that cannot be violated for any one man, but are carried into full force and efficacy in every particular case. Nobody will go from this court with the notion that he may attack the Church with impunity, and that to call them hypocrites, and all the other terms of reproach here applied, has been found by a jury no crime. No one will be authorized by your verdict to say that particular calumnies are punished, but that public opinions are free. If so, by and by a mob may be inflamed to pull down the edifices consecrated to the service of the established religion. Gentlemen, I feel and know better whom I address. I know none of you personally; but if I knew you all, and knew your political opinions to be hostile upon this question, I should feel equally secure as if your sentiments were directly opposite. I know no other opportunity will be given me to address you. I know it well. I therefore now call upon you, after you shall be entertained by the eloquence and ability of my learned friend, in which no man can surpass him, to return to the subject. If he say that there was no intention to libel, no calumny, no slander, no attack on reputation, no attempt to depreciate in public estimation, and can convince you then and then only, can you find your verdict for the defendant.

James Sutherland was examined by Mr. RAINE—I am clerk to Messrs. Griffiths, solicitors, in Durham. I know the DURNHAM CHRONICLE was published in Sadler-street, in September last. I bought this newspaper on the 20th of September. It is of the 18th of August.

Cross-examined by Mr. BROUGHAM.—I resided in Durham, and have done all my life. I was here last August. I recollect the news of the death of her late Majesty. I was in Durham when the news arrived. I cannot say that I heard the bells on that occasion. I am not deaf.

Did you hear the bells at the time of his Majesty's coronation?—Yes.

They were not silent then?—No.

Oh! no; the bells did not keep it all to themselves then?—No.

I dare say they did not "suppress their emotions" on the day of the coronation, from the highest to the lowest church?—No.

Do you recollect the death of George III?—Yes.

Well, and what part did the bells act on that occasion—the hypocritical or the frank part?—I think they tolled.

How were the bells affected by the death of the Princess Charlotte—I believe they tolled.

Mr. Mallison produced the certified extract from the Stamp-office with the names of Robert Walker and John Ambrose Williams.

MR. BROUGHAM.—May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury,—My learned friend, the Attorney-General for the Bishop of Durham, having been pleased at very considerable length and with much detail to offer to you various conjectures as to the line of defence, and having nearly exhausted the topics which I was not likely to avail myself of, and having anticipated in fancy all which could not by possibility form part of my case, perhaps I may as well state to you what defence I mean to offer, and you may as well learn from myself what I mean to urge upon your consideration. I beg leave first of all to return my learned friend's kindness, and call upon you to observe, and appeal to you, whether you ever recollect, that a person standing in the situation of a public prosecutor, stating his case with so much ardour, having recourse to so much declamation, and pressing his arguments in so loud and so eloquent a fashion as my learned friend, the Attorney-General. I don't mean to complain; very far from complaining, I don't even feel disapprobation; but I call upon you to draw the inference which some of you must have drawn already, and as I thought while my learned friend was going on, that he felt what a labouring case he had got, and how different from all he had ever had before, when prosecuting, and especially for libel. This it was which drove him to so unusual a course. Gentlemen, he has called my client that unhappy man. "Unhappy," indeed, but not the only unhappy man if the doctrines of my learned friend receive the sanction of your verdict for such a verdict. I fearlessly tell you, would be the utter destruction of the liberties of us all. Not that he is against discussion even respecting the foundations of the church and the existence of the clergy—which we do not touch, as I shall show you—but the discussion must be fair and temperate. I never yet heard a prosecutor, never saw an Attorney-General, and I have seen many, whether for the King or my Lord of Durham, who did not preface his remarks by expressing his attachment to discussion, and who did not then call upon the jury to crush every thing like free and fair discussion. "God for bid," say they all, "that inquiry should not be free;" but they always followed up this concession, by contending that the discussion must be conducted decently, temperately, calmly, that is, in such a manner as

will be satisfactory to all persons, and especially to public prosecutors; and above all, particularly agreeable to those whose conduct is attacked. "Is Mr. Williams aware that the Church is established by the law?" He is aware of it—he is aware that the Church is established by law, as the Government, as other institutions of the country, as the offices of the King's Government are established by law. Each of these the law protects as much as the Church; but I never heard before, and by your lesson I have heard for the first time that these offices and institutions, sacred and secular, are not the fair subject of opinion, of the unfettered, manly and vehement discussion, which supports the institutions of the country by the exertions of a free press. (A general burst of applause here arose from all parts of the court: his Lordship ordered some one should be detached, and taken into custody.) I am sure nothing can be more contrary to my feelings than that any persons besides you, gentlemen, should directly or indirectly, take part in this proceeding. (Mr. Baron Woon—"It is abominable.") No stigma whatever is cast on the institution or on its members generally, by avowing freely and frankly that one's opinion is hostile to it, and though one claim to question, freely to question, even the foundation of the church itself. It is unnecessary to contend here for the right to question the foundation of the church, because it is not questioned in the publication before us; but unnecessary to the case as it is. I may observe that if any subject justifies warmth, ardour, and zeal, and entitles us to feel powerfully, and to express those feelings with vehemence, it is an ecclesiastical institution—because it is sacred, because it refers to higher principles, and is connected with dearer feelings than mere worldly institutions, and ought to be permitted therefore to be discussed, with more ardour and zeal. But if any church, the Church of England is one that has nothing to dread from discussion. It is the very offering of free enquiry. It is the most reformed of the reformed churches of Europe. But if any part of the Protestant church ought to patronize, not to permit, but to provoke and desire inquiry, it is the ecclesiastical institutions of these islands, where three different establishments are recognized by the law. In one part there is an episcopal church with an episcopal sovereign at its head. In another, the sovereign is not permitted to interfere with the church. One church is episcopal; episcopacy is not endured by another. The people of one part of the country are episcopal; an episcopal church in another part, of which the sovereign is the head, is detested by an unepiscopal people. Episcopacy is abhorred by the law in another part. At this time his Majesty, the head of the church of England is about to visit the northern province of this island, accompanied by faithful and chosen counsellors. There he will find much loyalty. I have no doubt there he will find the remains of an ancient monarchy which made loyalty flourish; but there is one thing which he will not see there, strange as it may seem—not one bishop is to be seen, from the Tweed to John O'Grat's, not a dean, not a canon, no rural dean, not even an humble curate is to be found in the land. So ignorant, wretched, and blind are they in that country—such is the utter darkness in which they live that they know nothing of prelates, rectors, and parsonages. The poor, abject, wretched creatures know nothing, too, of the blessings of tithes: they had no idea of the joys of paying a sheaf or a lamb to the church. No, not even a plough-penny have they ever heard of, so miserable and abject are they. If any thing can at the same time recommend them to compassion, it is that they return good for evil, and that these poor helpless creatures are a moral, well educated, religious, loyal people. Nothing can more move one's compassion than to see a people so deserving of the blessings of ecclesiastical pride and protection so utterly neglected. Let us hope that there is no peril in his Majesty's visit; let us trust that there will be no importation into this happy portion of the empire, of those abominable heresies so dangerous to institutions south of the Tweed. I only allude to these things in order to remind you, that if there is any one part of the world where inquiry respecting the church ought to be permitted with more than ordinary freedom, it is these islands. But is there any part of England where this license I will call it—ought more especially to be encouraged? Without hesitation I say it is this very bishopric or principality of Durham. Here we live under a Palatine Prince, Count and Lord of Durham under an establishment, I will not say enormously, but splendidly endowed—I dare not say grudging, but a large prodigious blessing—overpowering by its amount and magnitude, overwhelming by its weight of grandeur that heavy obligation under which it lays the people. I say in this part, endowed as the patrimony of St. Peter, all manner of conflict ought to be free. I challenge for the Church of Durham, in behalf of the clergy, for the stability of the establishment—I challenge the advantage of inquiry and discussion into the title of this great institution. In this age title cannot continue long without discussion. If inquiry be refused it is an admission that there is a flaw. The most splendid standard of morals, if not seen, will not be regarded or valued. The putting down the freest inquiry into its merits, any encroachment on freedom of examination is a deep injury to the dignified head of the establishment and to all who act under him. Their title to respect and support, without liberty to inquire, is not worth the parchment on which it is engrossed, or the wax which daubs at the end. I assume that there is nothing in the least degree improper in the practice of any person under this establishment. Every one acts the part which is by religion commanded and by law prescribed. There is not, and never was, one unworthy member in this

establishment. At present, not one step beyond the duties required of him, or gives the slightest offence or annoyance. Acting only the part of good shepherds, they are anxious only to prevent the growth of useless and incumbering wool, and are obliged to shear, whether they will or not to save the silly sheep from dying of the rot. They are unfortunately confounded often with the kindred fox and wolf. It does so happen that the feeling excited in the flock is so near akin to that caused by the fox and the wolf, that they may often be heard to bleat and to endeavour to escape from the shears of the shepherds, at the chance of the rot. They often, too, draw invidious comparisons between the wolf without, and the shepherd within. This cannot be helped. It will unfortunately be so, while flocks consist of human beings; but while they are human beings, their pastors ought to be above the cruelty of gagging them, after goading them to complain. If any pastors ought to be above this cruelty—if any hold places, privileges, power, and enormous wealth, without allowing vent to complaints, these very prosecutors are they, and in this prosecution they show an utter direction of ordinary sense. Gentlemen, I will even put it that this is an attack upon the Establishment, which I entirely deny, and will presently prove it is not; but putting it that it is, I will show language in which the best and most pious men attacked the Establishment. One of the greatest—if not the greatest man this country or modern Europe produced—the learned and pious Milton, talking of a person with whom he was confiding, and whom he calls a carnal testman, says; with force doubtless, and certainly with eloquence, but not with success, because I entirely differ from him; but I quote the passage to show the license, I do not say liberty, which he exercised with impunity. And if it be true, as in Scripture it is foretold, that pride and covetousness are the sure marks of those false prophets which are to come, then boldly conclude these to be as great seducers as any of the latter times. Far between this and the judgment day, do not look for any archdeceivers, who, in spite of reformation, will use more craft or less shame to defend their love of the world and their ambition, than these prelates have done. These are they who have bound the land with the sin of sacrilege, from which mortal engagement we shall never be free till we have totally removed with one labour, as one individual thing, prelate and sacrilege. That which he imputes a sacrilege to his country, is the only way left them to purge that abominable sacrilege out of the land, which none but the prelates are guilty of, who for the discharge of one single duty receive and keep that which might be enough to satisfy the labours of many painful minister, better deserving than themselves—who possess large benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the exercise of cruel dispelling jurisdiction—who engross may pluralities under a non-resident and slumbering dispatch of souls—who let hundreds of parishes famish in one diocese, while they the prelates are mute, and yet enjoy that wealth that would furnish all those dark places with able supply; and yet they eat and yet they live at the rate of earls, and yet heard up. They who chase away all the faithful shepherds of the flock, and bring in a dearth of spiritual food, robbing thereby the church of her dearest treasures, and sending herds of souls starving to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling curates, consuming and purloining even that which by their foundation is allowed and left to the poor and the reparation of the church. If Mr. Williams had written any thing like this—if a tithe of this I should not stand here with that confidence with which I now call upon you to look into what my client has written, not under the shelter of the authority I have quoted, but in direct contrast to it. But such writings were not confined to the times of Milton, which were times of controversy. The founders of the Church Establishment used language as bold and tenfold stronger. The venerable Bishop Barne, one of the founders of the institution to which my learned friend professes so much attachment, says—"I have lamented during my whole life that I saw so little true zeal among our clergy; I saw much of it in the clergy of the church of Rome, though it is both ill-directed and ill-conducted; I saw much zeal, likewise, throughout the foreign churches. The dissenters have a great deal among them, but I must own that the main body of our clergy has always appeared dead and lifeless to me; and instead of animating one another, they seem rather to lay one another asleep." To whom does the venerable bishop here compare the clergy? Why, as we believe, to Antichrist. In the publication now in question, we allude by contrast not comparison, to the dissenters. Is this worse than Antichrist, according to the *adum theologicum*, which is in versely as the distance? That is, the nearer two religious approach, the lighter the shadows of difference, the more interminable becomes the hostility of the one to the other. I will now cite the very learned and pious authority of one whose book used to be the example and guide of our youth in the study of theology. Dr. Hartley says—I beg to state, that it is very far from my opinion, far from Mr. Williams's at least far, far indeed from what he has presumed to state—"I choose to speak of what falls under the observation of all serious attentive persons in the kingdom. The superior clergy are in general ambitious and eager in the pursuit of riches—flatterers of the great, and covetous out to party interest—negligent of their own particular charges, and also of the inferior clergy. The inferior clergy imitate their superiors, and in general take little more care of their parishes than barely what is necessary to avoid the censure of the law; and the clergy of all ranks are

in general either ignorant, or if they do apply, it is rather to profane learning, to philosophical or political matters, than to the study of the Scriptures, of the oriental languages, and the fathers. I say this in general the case; that is, for the greater part of the clergy of all ranks in the kingdom are of this kind." With respect to the inferior clergy, I entirely and most completely differ. There is not in the whole world a body of men that better support and adorn a church than our inferior resident clergy, who are not pluralists nor sinecurists—who are not in the highest station, nor in view of the highest, which is the most dangerous situation for human virtue; but are hard working, and, I fear, hard living, and richly deserve all they have—the gratitude and veneration of their flock. I give the passages now read, not as precedents which the defendant followed, but to show what was written with impunity very near a century back. Is less liberty now allowed, when abuses are much more rank and palpable? I quote one passage more of a later date. It is an attack upon the clergy by one of themselves—by a clergyman in the neighbouring county palatine of Chester, in a laudable and pious defence of the Christian religion against Paine. It is a vehement invective—"We readily grant that the corruptions of Christianity shall be purged and done away, and we are persuaded the wickedness of Christians, so called, the lukewarmness of professors, and the reiterated attacks of infidels upon the Gospel shall all, under the guidance of infinite Wisdom, contribute to accomplish this end. The lofty looks of lordly prelates shall be brought low; the imperious airs of downy doctors and perjured pluralists shall be humbled; the horrible sacrifices of non residents, who shear the fleece and leave the flock thus despoiled to the charge of uninterested hirelings that dare not for them, shall be avenged on their impious heads. Intemperate priests, dissipated clerks and buckish parsons, those carcases of Christianity, shall be confounded." Yet the Attorney-General shudders at the license of the modern press. These are the terms, gentlemen, those renowned authors use in speaking of themselves—these their testimonies to the merits of one another. They are the terms not of an enemy without but of a friend within. Mr. Williams has not taken a leaf from their book. I utterly deny that he has used one expression to the prejudice of the general establishment of the Church of England, Gentlemen, in order to the right understanding of the question, it is necessary to remind you, and I might do it in the words of my learned friend, of the occasion which caused the writing now under your consideration. The clergy of Durham were peculiarly unfortunate, according to my learned friend: in truth, they were the most injured of human beings. They felt the deepest consideration, and while the nation were loud and hearty in giving expression to their feelings after the old manner of Englishmen, and in condemning the proceedings instituted against the Queen, the unexampled oppression which was practised, and which was followed by needless and unmanly persecution—while the nation sympathized with that illustrious personage, who continued to be harassed by her persecutors, and expressed aloud their lamentations when her life was closed and her head was laid in the grave, then the clergy of Durham, though not loud and clamorous against the series of oppression, and at the untimely and melancholy fate of the victim of unbridled power—yet, in reality, did sympathize in the bottom of their reverend hearts with the feelings of the nation respecting sufferings without example, and a fate without precedent. They felt not less than others, though they were less clamorous. Their grief was too deep for words; their hearts were in reality sorely torn by affliction. This contrast is now represented to you by their appointed, official advocates. The rest of mankind felt less sympathy with her late Majesty, and they more. O talk of hypocrisy after this! O talk of consummate hypocrites! Outrage feelings, insult common sense. Talk of the comparison between the fair, honest condemnation of Mr. Williams, and this which their counsel is made to say this day. (The tone and voice of the learned gentleman literally shook every man in his seat in these exclamations. No effort could express the bursts of applause.) Had Mr. Williams known the twentieth part of this; had the least twinkling of light which now has broken in upon him, and upon my astonished view, reached him before, this case had never been heard of. But can he be blamed when such infinite pains were taken to lead him astray. Had we not been misled by themselves, we must have fraternized with them, embraced them cordially, and lamented that our zeal was less. All history, indeed, tells that he who feels most, has least expression and is the more mute. But when we were misled and ignorant as to their motives, you will not consider our conduct surprising, and I should even hope that themselves will be disposed to forgive us. Nothing could be more natural than to expect that all the clergy would sympathize with the distressed, and be surely attached to the cause of weakness in affliction. A priori, nothing could be more certain than that a body removed from the ignorance and violence of other men, and descending from that height when questions such as the Queen's involved the dearest interests of morality—nothing could be more certain than that the clergy must feel for her wrongs. As Christians, seeing oppression in its foulest forms practised to gratify feelings entertained in one quarter, against the judgment, feeling, and wishes of all who were worth listening to, and seeing civil discord bantered and provoked, what could be more natural than the sympathy of the clergy? Then, when innocence triumphed, calm, placid satisfaction at least might be expected. When new tortures were resorted to in order slowly to wear out her

whose violence had failed to destroy, one would expect at least some indication of the loving-kindness and tender mercies of the Gospel. When death put a close to her sufferings, and when attacks were made reviling her whom they had killed, one would hope that if a miscreant under the garb of a priest had paid court to power, and subverted his malignant ingenuity through blind fervour of fawning self-interest, at least his baseness would be arrested by death, and he would suffer the punishment to close his victim. At this time the clergy of Durham did not join in the general sorrow, because the oppressor was powerful, and had elements to give way. They received in silence the news of her death, whose life they, and such as they, combined to imbitter, and afterwards to destroy. They exerted themselves throughout in favour of power, in oppression of weakness, and they this day attempt to cover you out of a verdict by pretending that their feelings had only been deep hidden in their bosom. Their bells chimed in every peal of joy on occasion of a coronation. When an innocent Queen was to be hunted to death, then they flocked to meetings to pour forth adulation to the reigning monarch, dispensing patronage and royal favour. (The learned gentleman here entered into a minute examination of the alleged libel, and contended with great force that it showed strong attachment to the Establishment,) as well might every one who said within the last three weeks that an individual was a disgrace to the cloth he wore, be accused of seeking to undermine the hierarchy. If that were the defendant's object, he would wish the Establishment to be as bad as possible, and every member of it to lick like spaniels the hand that fed them, and snarl and snap at all on whom they preyed—to be distinguished only by insolence and malice and pride. This is not a time when the highest trust is to be excluded from observation; this is not the age for it. Above all, it is not the spirit of the present age, in the 19th century, for churches to hide their mysteries in the grave of seclusion, and plant at their doors, flaming swords to prevent the prying eyes of inquirers. I heartily re-echo the remark that the church has nothing to dread from extreme vigilance. Built on a rock, and towering with its head to the other world, it possesses an imperishable existence, and defies all attacks from without. But we ought to beware of corruption engendering vermin and filth within its masonry walls. Let its members therefore, above all let us as well for religion as for civil policy, set ourselves to destroy the vermin which breeds in that corruption, and which stink, and sting the hand that would drive them away. The Church is said to have suffered by not possessing a press. It is not so defenceless as my learned friend innocently supposes. They have used, not to say abused, the press against the defendant, whom they scandalously and measurelessly abused. Yet that the press has been debased by the defendant is one of the novelties of this day. I do not say that the abuse of the press to which I allude, has injured much; but an insect, bred in filth, fluttering, buzzing, and puncturing may give as much pain as a wasp. The feeble hand that cannot use the sword, takes a dagger, and not having wit to point it, steeps it in venom, that the wound may fester. The defenceless is the object of attack; and the growth of scandal for the consumption of others, they promote. Gentlemen, give no encouragement to such scandal; refuse the verdict of an English jury; tell them that the English press is safe, even from such attacks as they bring on it. If the liberty of the press and all we enjoy under it is to be sacrificed, at least let it not be this day. Leave it to be destroyed by arbitrary princes—by battered corrupt parliaments—by an army degraded by the lash, and employed to enslave—by a pampered House of Lords—by a venal House of Commons—by a soldier uniting the talents of an assassin with those of a captain—to these tools, to these legitimate hands, if the press must be destroyed, leave the deed to be done; but let it not suffer with you, whose office and existence would be nothing without its vigorous alliance. For the sake of that hierarchy against whom a fatal blow is now aimed, proclaim that light must continue to visit every recess of that hierarchy, and by that light that its abuses must be destroyed.

[It is impossible to give a correct idea of the energy and effect with which this speech was delivered. We regret that want of time has rendered it impossible to do that justice to it in reporting which might otherwise be done.]

Mr. Baron WOOD's summing up lasted scarcely five minutes. He said the jury would not be influenced by the eloquent and emphatic sneer they had heard, but would judge soberly and dispassionately. He was directed by law to tell them his opinion, and he told them, therefore, that he was clearly of opinion that it was a libel and a gross libel.

Messrs. BROUGHAM and ALDERSON reminded his Lordships that he was not directed, but empowered, at his discretion, to give his opinion, as in other criminal cases.

Mr. Baron WOOD.—Then I inform you, gentlemen of the jury, according to that discretion, that this is a libel.

The Jury considered for two minutes, and then retired 10 minutes before one. They gave a written verdict at half-past five in the afternoon—"Guilty of libel against the clergy residing in and near the city of Durham and the suburbs thereof."

Much chagrin was expressed by the multitude, who anxiously and confidently expected an unqualified acquittal.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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ODE.

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE—BOOK 1st ODE 5th.

"QUIS MULTA GRACILIS TE PUER IN ROSA."

What airy youth, whose locks exhale
The liquid odour's balmy gale.
Beside thee, Pyrrha, now reposes
Within the favorite bower of roses?
Tell me for whom that golden pride,
Thy hair with graceful ease is tied?
And all thy vesture, flowing free,
Is rich in sweet simplicity?
Alas! the fondly trusting boy,
Who hails thee now his heaven of joy,
Nor, all unpraetis'd, e'er foresees
The veering of the faithless breeze,
But paints thee still, to fancy's view.
Enchanting ever, ever true;
How will he start, first when he finds
His ocean tossed by angry winds,
How will he wonder, how bewail
His easy faith in one so frail,
How oft accuse the feeble powers
That turned to thorns his couch of flowers;
Ah! wretched he, the fond believer,
Who knows thee not, thou sad deceiver;
But I have 'scaped that wreck of love,
And long shall grateful offerings prove
The mercy of the power that bore
A struggling sinking youth to shore.

A Stranger's Opinions.

A l'Éditeur du Journal de Calcutta.

Monsieur,

Loins d'abuser de la permission de vous écrire, j'ai poussé la discrétion jusqu'à la négligence; vous voudrez bien la pardonner à un voyageur que la nature de ses travaux oblige à vivre plus souvent dans les bois que sur le Gange, et plus souvent avec des bêtes qu'avec des hommes. Après six semaines de séjour au milieu des montagnes, j'arrive ici dans une complète ignorance de ce qui s'est passé depuis mon départ, car vous n'avez pas de souscripteurs parmi les Cerfs et les Rhinocéros comme le JOHN BULL parmi les Anes et les Vipères. C'est aujourd'hui seulement que j'apprends le départ du Gouverneur Général, l'arrivée de Sir Edward Paget, la mort de Lord Castlereagh, l'incertitude, de Mr. Canning, et la régence de Mr. Adam. Aussi n'ai-je encore lu avec attention que votre réputation victorieuse aux récentes calomnies du JOHN BULL. Je m'étonne toujours, que vous répondiez à des attaques si indécentes, et je ne sais ce que je dois le plus admirer, de votre patience, de votre courage, ou de votre logique. Après des arguments aussi forts le doute n'est permis qu'à la mauvaise foi, et l'on ne peut triompher de la mauvaise foi qu'avec du mépris. Il est évident pour tout homme impartial que ces vagues déclamations, que ces grossières injures, que ces perfides insinuations sont dictées par l'envie qu'excite toujours la supériorité des talents et des sentimens au-dessus de ceux qui n'ont ni assez de cœur ni assez d'esprit pour atteindre à ces avantages. Si vous étiez ce que vos ennemis prétendent, ils n'auraient pas besoin de le répéter sans cesse pour y faire croire; et si vous n'avez pas l'estime de tous les honnêtes gens, les autres feraient moins d'efforts pour vous la faire perdre.

Ce qu'il y a de consolant pour vous et pour tous ceux qui vous sont attachés, c'est que personne n'est dupe d'un acharnement qui ressemble à celui des gueux contre les riches. Je dinais hier avec quatre Anglais distingués, qui parlaient de votre affaire avec chaleur; et par un de ces hasards que la justice seule peut amener, tous quatre étaient du même avis; tous quatre étaient indignés; tous quatre manifestaient le plus profond mépris pour vos détracteurs.

Je me persuade, Monsieur, que ce juste sentiment est le seul qu'éprouve — et je ne doute pas que votre philosophie commune ne vous élève l'un et l'autre au-dessus de ces tracasseries qui ne naissent pas plus à votre fortune qu'à votre réputation. Les injures du JOHN BULL sont comme les blessures de la lance d'Achille: à peine est-on frappé qu'on est déjà guéri; c'est un serpent qui s'use les dents à mordre une lime; et ce qui le distingue essentiellement du CALCUTTA JOURNAL, c'est que l'un fait envie, et que l'autre fait pitié.

UN DE VOS ABONNES.

Religious Worship.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

On perusing the letter of your Correspondent in your paper of the 20th instant, subscribed "A LOVER OF SIMPLICITY IN Religious Worship," I could not but notice that he seems to be guilty of the same fault he so much complains of in others, — namely, vanity. This passion, Sir, I presume, influences our conduct when we feel a desire of making ourselves appear as possessing superior parts to those on whose conduct we comment, and hence no doubt was the literal case of your criticising correspondence; but allow me to inform him that I am fully assured that the modulation of the voice complained of was no other than the person who gave out the hymns is naturally accustomed to; and you, Sir, will be convinced that if the writer of that was not moved by vanity himself and affected with the *Cunctis Scribendi* besides, he would not have taken the liberty of addressing you, since his letter can neither improve himself or the Public, and the Public can feel no interest in whether a Preacher has a good or bad voice, provided the doctrine he inculcates is sound and consistent with Scripture Truths.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta, Jan. 23, 1823.

A LOVER OF GOOD SENSE.

Scrapiana.

"It is an excellent way to have a Book in which to note every thing remarkable that may be read, heard or seen. I have done this since I was a School Boy." — CATO'S VII. ESSAY.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Since our Indian Censor deigns to avow it, surely I need not be ashamed to own, that I too, have been in my time, I mean in my days of Romance, a *scraper of Scraps*, from CATO's Soliloquy down to a *Tendril* "to my mistress's eye-brow." The *Passio Scrapiana* (if you will give me leave to call it so) seized me at the early age of twelve, and has since grown with my growth and strengthened with my weakness. Like other passions, far less pernicious in their consequences, it has had its infancy, manhood, old age, and second childishness; but the duration of these several stages of my strange eventful history, however important the question may be to the future delectation of your Asiatic columns, I beg leave to reserve to grace my Epitaph withal. In the mean time, the following, by way of Preface and Table of Contents, are very much at your service. In the first leaf of my Scrap-Book, and just facing a St. Helena Washer-woman's account, is the immortal Dibdin's "True Courage" which stands, to this day, an imperishable record of a style of penmanship at once creditable to my quill-master and disgraceful to this degenerate scratch. Then follow in numerical order "Old Towler" "The Awkward Recruit," "Here am I poor Jack," "Tom Tough" and "Lovely Nan," with a long string of others too many to mention, but all "once upon a time the darlings of our crew."

So much for the Infancy of my Scrap-Book. It's Boyhood ushers in the "never to be forgotten" Josephus Millerius, with a Comet-tail of *Aerostion*, *Charades*, *Conundrums*, *Rebus*, and

"Bons Mots that like poor Yorick's jests of yore,
Were wont to set the Table in a roar."

Then comes it's Manhood, strutting it's short and buskin'd
hour upon the stage, now Brutus, now Rome.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,"
it says, or seems to say; anon it sighs,

"I wish I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might kiss that cheek"—

"She never told her love,—

"I do remember an Apothecary,—

Calling of Simples,"—and

so forth, for above a dozen pages or more, till you come full
plump upon its sentimental Chapter; which comprizes the most
delicious period of my life. This Chapter, Heaven only knows
with what conceit, is headed in a small and particularly neat
Text hand, and which I could no more attempt to imitate now,
than if it were so much Hebrew. These however are the words;
and you may put them in any characters you please.

"But with an Ass I can commune for ever."—

From that moment, which I deem "a new year, a new era" of
my life, animal sagacity, together with all that has ever been
said or done upon reason and instinct, became my darling hobby.
Many and various are the instances which my zeal and industry
have culled and gleaned from this inexhaustible source. I promise
the lovers of heraldry (among whom I hope I may rank you)
a world of interesting speculations, in tracing the origin and
Etymology of many of their *Bear's heads*, *Lions rampant*, and
all the *horned and unhorned Crests* to be found in *Father Adam's
Pecrage*, to which I have appended their appropriate mot-
tos. "*Sed non hic locus*."

Having indulged you, however, with a specimen of the
infancy and manhood of my *Scrapians*, you might expect
perhaps something of the kind as descriptive of its latter end,
and you shall not be disappointed. Take the following as I have
taken it in Embryo from my Journal, or rather Waste-book.

"January 10.—Off Dinapore—Old Buxoo apprized me that
my River Stock was on the wane—a very seasonable hint in the
vicinity of a celebrated Baiting Place—remember to have got
some devilish fine potted quail there during the last Nipal War,
went to see it for old acquaintance sake in company with
Frank.—Shewed us an English Bull, and called him tame.
Frank rather incredulous about that matter and keeping in the
back ground—Rallied him for a bit of son. The BULL cannot
take a joke, no more can Frank. Bull breaks loose and makes
a furious charge at Frank, who throws his hat at Bull.—*Reason
versus Instinct*,—and with his hat, 'mirabile dictu' a copy of
"Buckingham's Defence," which had been snugly coiled up in
it, Frank only knows for what purpose. Bull sneaks off.—*In-
stinct versus Reason*,—memo to note the fact in my *Scrapians*, but
first to ask the JOURNALIST's opinion upon it." The which, Mr.
Editor, I am anxiously awaiting before I proceed any further in
the development of this most extraordinary instance of *Tauric
sagacity*. Meantime,

I am, Sir, your old Friend and Constant Reader,

On the River, January 12, 1823.

SCRAP.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11½ a 24	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 24
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92 a
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 25 a 26 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank of Bengal Dividend, 31st ultimo, 354	
	Bank Shares—Premium 60 per cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 296 0 a 298 4 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8 a 31 8 each
Joos, or Pessas,	17 8 a 17 12 each

Madras News.

Madras, January 7, 1823. The Ship *ALMORAH*, Captain Winter,
from Calcutta the 27th ultimo arrived in the Roads on Saturday. Pas-
sengers:—Captain J. C. Hyde, Bengal Horse Artillery; Mr. Watkins
Mendez, Assist. Surgeon Mad. Est. and Mary Geldroy, Charter Party
Passenger.

The Schooner *HIGHLAND LASS*, from Calcutta and Masulipatam,
has also arrived since our last report.

Sporting Notice.—*Madras Spring Meeting*.—The Subscribers to the
Maiden Purse and the Committee having agreed to postpone the com-
mencement of the Races till the 27th instant, the days of Sport will be
as follows.

1st Day, Monday, 7th January.—First Maiden and Second Maiden.

2d Day, Wednesday, 29th January.—Nabob's Plate and Colt's Plate.

3d Day, Friday, 31st January.—The Abetromby Cup (if challeng-
ed), the Ladies Purse, and the 11 Stone.

4th Day, Monday, 3d February.—Galloway Plate, and Handicap for
the 1st and 2d Maiden Horses.

5th Day, Wednesday, 5th February.—Handicap, Beaten Plate, and
the Pony Plate.

The day appointed for Ageing and Measuring Horses is Thursday
the 23d instant at Sun-rise. Breakfast will be prepared at the Race
Stand.

The Sporting Dinner will take place in the evening at 7 o'clock.—
Tickets may be had at Mr. Brady's Repository, and Dinner will be pro-
vided according to the number of Subscribers on the 18th instant, after
which day no Tickets will be issued. Race Stand 6th January 1823.—
Madras Government Gazette.

Madras, January 8, 1823.—The *Bachelor's Ball*.—This elegant En-
tertainment, which had been postponed with so much propriety, took
place on Monday.—We were there—but to engage in the agreeable
task of eulling the beauties of the evening, would be like entering into a
garden richly stocked with fruits and flowers.—There is such an endless
variety of blossoms on every side—so much to charm the eye and woo the
touch; that in merely aiming to arrange a suitable wreath, we are apt to
fall from the very profusion of materials that are scattered around us.—
No wonder then that we should feel ourselves completely inadequate to
do justice to the festive scene we witnessed.—Man is so much the crea-
ture of situation, so dependent on the tone of his natural for the enjoy-
ment of his mental being, that the scene which glows, the odour which
intoxicates, the sound which ravishes have each a power so strength of
intellect can resist—and sorrow is soothed and bliss exalted, as external
objects play on the imagination or influence the senses.—When
we say that the Entertainment was conducted with every ar-
rangement of magnificence and liberality—when we say that Madras
had gathered together all her Beauty and her Chivalry—when
we add that the tables groaned under the weight of the feast, and that
the wines were exquisite—when we record the zealous and devoted at-
tention of the Stewards, combining the refined qualities of the Courtier
and the Gentleman,—and when we add that satisfaction was mutually
given and felt—gentle Reader! what more can be said of the *Bachelor's
Ball*?

There are a few points however which must not be passed over un-
noticed—the floor of the Ball-room was most tastefully chalked.—There
was a simplicity about one of the mottoes which was enough to have
rouned a sympathetic feeling in the bosom of the most coldly calculating
—and have assured them that British Generosity was not dissolved in
an Indian Climate.—We allude to the little word "Welcome"—which
struck the eye on entrance—and could not have failed to have made as
forceful an appeal to the heart.—It spoke cordiality to friends and con-
fidence to strangers—Quadrilles were the reigning favorite of the even-
ing—but the Waltz was not altogether forgotten.—We must now reply
to a very fastidious and squeamish Correspondent.—We do not
recognise the hand-writing, and are totally unconscious of the Au-
thor.—He modestly signs himself "Decens"—and if there had even
been less pointed allusions in his Philippic, we should have re-
fused its insertion.—His objections to Waltzing are as unfounded
as they are illiberal and ungenerous. We would have him to know
and feel that the Society of Madras is composed of "Ladies and Gentle-
men" in the full sense, bearing, and acceptance of the terms.—It seems
perhaps correct, that the Fair Waist should be only clasped by the arm of
privileged affection—but here, neither libertinism nor profligacy are

Friday, January 24, 1823.

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known; and our Correspondent may continue to "bite his lip in vexation" and rail against the living manners of the times—but so long as our Belles will wait, so long shall we feel pleasure in recording their innocent amusement.—

What can we add more.—About twelve the Company repaired to the Sapper Room—where "Harmony and Plenty reigned in undivided sway"—but we perceived a slight look of reluctance to quit the Ball Room.—Ladies! one earlier or additional hour devoted to the toilet could not have augmented your loveliness—but your earlier appearance on every occasion might perhaps prevent the disappointment of the "languishing Swain" who on application for the honor of a dance is told "that you are engaged *for ever*."—About midnight a recommencement of the Dance took place, which was kept up with unabated spirit until day-break, and even then on our departure we saw many who "cast a longing lingering look behind."—Upon the whole we must say that we never witnessed more universal satisfaction. Most happy were we on the occasion, and proud shall we be to bear our humble testimony of record of another "BACHELOR'S BALL."—*Madras Gazette.*

Bengal Military Widows' Fund.

At an Annual General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, held at the Bank of Hindoostan, this-day, Monday, the 20th of January 1823.

MAJOR J. W. TAYLOR, IN THE CHAIR.

The Annual Accounts of the Society and Proceedings of the Managers of the past year, were submitted to the Meeting by the late President and the late Directors; these were passed and approved, and the General Statement, ordered to be printed and published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and in all other News Papers which print the same free of charge. The Meeting proceeded to elect the following Gentlemen to be President, and to be Directors for the ensuing year, in the room of the late management, whose year of service has expired.

PRESIDENT:—Major J. W. TAYLOR,

DIRECTORS.

Major G. BRISTOW,
Captain W. S. BEATSON,
Captain J. N. JACKSON,
Major J. L. STUART,

D. BRYCE, Esq.
Major H. FAITHFULL,
Captain W. H. WILKINSON,
Lieut. H. B. HENDERSON,

1st.—Resolved, that the Directors of the Institution in future choose their own President, and accordingly, that the following revised Rule be adopted, instead of the 34th in the printed Regulations.

"The Directors choose their own President, and if they should name a Gentleman who is already one of their body, another Director must be chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. The President and Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected."

The necessary alterations are also, to be made in the 32nd 33rd, and 36th Rules, by leaving out a President, where the words "the Meeting will proceed to choose a President and Directors" and the like occur.

2nd.—Resolved, that the Memorial lately addressed to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the Papers connected with that subject, be printed and circulated to Members and Subscribers at large, by a Copy being forwarded to every Station and Out Post.

Published by Order of the Directors.

H. MARTINDELL, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, ESTABLISHED 31st AUGUST 1805.

Balance of last Account,	935,508 13 7	
<i>Receipts during the Year 1822.</i>		
Donation from the Honorable the Court of Directors,	22,965 8 4	
Donations from Members and increase of Rank,	37,141 13 2	
Subscriptions from Members,	50,559 11 9	
Subscriptions from Subscribers,	7,563 8 3	
Bank of Hindoostan,	1,073 11 8	
Interest received on Government Securities,	64,039 10 8	
Interest received on money lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan,	136 8 8	
Deputy Paymaster Currie, Dinapore,	314 0 0	
		11,18,144 1 3

<i>Disbursements during the Year 1822.</i>		
Remittances to Agents to Pay Widows' Pensions in England,	58,301 0 0	
Pensions to Widows in India,	29,646 10 8	
Establishment from December 1821 to November 1822,	4,440 0 0	
Refunded to Paymasters and Officers, on account of Subscriptions overpaid,	1,030 12 2	
Interest paid on purchasing Government Securities,	1,279 3 1	
Interest paid on Money Borrowed from Bank of Bengal,	582 7 8	
Premium paid on purchasing Government Securities,	5,843 12 0	
Premium paid on purchasing Bills,	3,806 8 0	
Paid Treasury Fee, for transferring Promissory Notes into 385 Acknowledgments,	383 0 0	
Contingencies,	166 12 0	
Postage,	252 8 0	
		105,532 9 11

Balance of the Fund, December 31, 1822,	Sicca Rupees	10,12,691 7 4
<i>Appropriation of the above Balance.</i>		
Government Six per Cent. Promissory Notes,	10,08,200 0 0	
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	4,391 7 4	
	Sicca Rupees	10,12,691 7 4

<i>Annual Income.</i>		
Donation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors,	22,965 8 4	
Donation from Members as received in the year 1822,	37,141 13 2	
Subscriptions from Members,	50,559 11 9	
Subscriptions from Subscribers,	7,563 8 3	
Interest on Government Securities,	60,492 0 0	
		175,802 13 9

<i>Annual Incumbents.</i>		
58 Widows in England, £ 6,363 10s.	68,900 0 0	
27 Widows in India,	27,069 0 0	
<i>Establishment and Contingencies.</i>		
Establishment,	4,440 0 0	
Contingencies and Postage,	439 5 0	
		100,839 5 0

Calcutta Widows' Fund Office, } (Signed) G. BALLARD,
December 31, 1822. } Treasurer.

Examd. (Signed) H. MARTINDELL, Sec.

Published by Order of the Directors,
H. MARTINDELL, Secretary.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dutch Ducats,	4 4 s	4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 s	8 8 each
Silver & Franc pieces,	100 4 s	100 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 s	3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 8 s	10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 s	10 0

Erranaboas.**INTRODUCTORY LINES TO THE ERRANABOAS,
A POEM IN 3 CANTOS.**

Where Ganges rolls her sacred wave along,
To Hindoos dear, in Vedas and in song,
Near to fam'd *Chumpara's* imperial town,
By *Bali* rais'd to grandeur and renown;
Where *Erranbhowahs*, gently murmuring stream
Of many a bard and holy man the theme,
In three fold mazes seeks the long drawn shore,
And lost in *Ganges* holds its name no more;
There in bright state, and towering o'er the flood,
Thy royal domes, O *Palibothra*, stood;
What time in proud array the Grecian band,
Pour'd like a flood destruction o'er the land,
Led by the power of Philip's warlike son,
The flower of Greece, and haughty Macedon,
O'er deserts vast and barren tracts he passed,
Till on *Hyppasia* banks he haults at last!

VIATOR.

* On the banks of the *Hyphasia*, the *Macedonian* conqueror halted and wept; *Timoor* entered the deserts.—Ginnon.

On Snuff.

I call for no Parnassian fire
Invoke no Muse, or such like stuff;
With homely chords I string my lyre,
To celebrate—A Pinch of Snuff.
Oh blessed herb: Heaven sent thee sure,
To sooth our grief, when life is rough;
All cares and sorrows have a cure;
That never fails—A Pinch of Snuff.
When hollow friendship wounds my breast,
When women's smiles shall prove mere puff,
Still undisturb'd will be my rest,
Instead of love—I'll dream of Snuff.
If I have rupees in my purse,
Let men be civil, or be gruff,
I care not for their whim a curse,
While I can buy, A Pinch of Snuff.
With Snuff I'll live, with Snuff I'll die,
Of it I ne'er can have enough;
And when I'm sent to dwell on high,
Give me, ye Gods, my Box with Snuff.

Cuttsack, December 1822.

A New Species of Diversion.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Sir,
Fashions and inventions for the amusement of fickle man and woman are constantly varying. *Jigs*, *Horripipes*, and *Minuets* are now out of date. Some of our Calcutta fashionables may take a hint from the following essay, which has just fallen under my eye in a late English paper, and introduce the new species of diversion it describes at the next Ball or Masquerade. Your's,

TIM.

For some years, *waltzing* was one of our most fashionable amusements among the *Ton*; but within the two last seasons, *quadrilles* have been substituted. Variety however still seems the order of the day; and at one or two of the most select parties, a new species of amusement has been introduced, which bids fair to rival every other—it is that of *acting charades*; and I assure you, it requires no little degree of ingenuity to give effect to this mode of killing an hour.

I will endeavour to detail a scene of this description, which took place at the elegant mansion of the Countess of B.; the characters, of course, supported by the visitors.

About a half a dozen *Corinthians* retired to her Ladyship's boudoir. Two shortly made their appearance, as if returning from a dinner party to their usual rendezvous in St. James's street; and, charged with the Tuscan-grape, seemed determined to have a *spree*. I need not recapitu-

late the adventures which befel them; but on their arrival at the corner of Bond-street, one of them floor'd a *prig*, who, he swore, had picked his pocket of a *bird's eye weeper*. The usual appendages of a *row* followed: watchmen arrived (dressed in upper *Benjamins* from the hall), and after many *pros* and *cons*, the supposed delinquent was taken to the watch-house; there to be dealt with according to the wisdom of the presiding officer. Nothing could be more natural: the assembly were highly gratified, and *éna voce* exclaimed, "Admirable! enchanting!—oh, they mean a night-habit." The Gentlemen bowed their acknowledgments—and the first part of the *Charade* was recorded—NIGHT.

The preparations necessary for the second division having been made, a Magistrate made his appearance, dressed out in all the paraphernalia of Indian *cachemeres*, *ermine tippets*, &c. and, attended by two coadjutors in similar costume, and other officers, took his seat at the head of a table covered with green cloth. The supposed culprit was then brought up, and the charge made against him at the watchhouse entered into. It was deposed that the prisoner did with force and arms and contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, feloniously seize, purloin, take and carry away from the person of the deponent, one silk handkerchief, value sixpence; and that he the said prisoner did maltreat, misuse, and otherwise discomfit the person of said deponent, by various blows, pinches, and other maulings, to the detriment and bodily injury of said deponent, and contrary to the peace, &c. The culprit, on being called on for his defence boldly recriminated against the complainant, and stated that it was all a conspiracy against his honor and character: that the complainant, as their Worshipships would perceive, was a *Dandy of the first water*; that the witnesses were of the same kidney; and that the *charlies* were suborned; that he could bring most respectable parties to testify to the truth of his statement; and that, in short, it was all a *flim*. The CHIEF recommended a compromise—and the complainant being satisfied that the whole fray originated in a mutual *lark*, withdrew his charge and the parties were dismissed, with a hint to be more cautious in future. The audience testified their applause at the *decadement*; and guessed, truly, that this performance represented the *Mayor*, or *Mayor* as it is written in the ancient books. Consequently the second of the *Charade* constituted *MAVNS*.

The third division, or the whole, was now to be acted; and although the two first gave infinite satisfaction, the last was so ludicrous, and so well got up, that I despair of giving full effect to its elucidation:—A gentleman entered the room, dressed in a morning gown, with his head enveloped in flannel, and leaning on a servant, evidently representing an *Hypochondriac*; he tottered to a sofa, and after considerable apparent difficulty, seated himself in the attitude of a desponding wain; while his servant, with the utmost attention, arranged every thing for his convenience. A Physician was then announced; and after feeling the patient's pulse, said he would send a sleeping potion, to be taken immediately, and that he must be watched during its operation, with a strong injunction that the invalid should not be left for a moment. The medicine arrives, is taken; and its effect is shortly perceptible. The *hypochondriac* falls into a disturbed slumber, and the servant watches his master with continued anxiety. A *sprite* raises himself from behind the sofa—his face whitened, and his *teut ensemble* representing the monkey in *Lé Perouse*. He squats upon the body of the invalid, and by his grimaces excites the risibility of the servant, who, in his endeavours to stifle his own feelings, naturally induces a greater degree of sympathy, and at length bursts into an immoderate fit of laughter. The invalid echoes the "uncontrollable influence"—he laughs—the *sprite* laughs and the consequent heavings of the one, and the sudden jolting of the other, concluded the scene, amid the convulsive distortions of "high-bred dames," and the horselaugh of "titled eccentrics." The combination was complete: this last scene was evidently a NIGHTMARE, and a *Charade* was rendered perfect by the testimony of "applauding scions of exalted birth."

Now, I am most anxious that this specimen of "London manners" should be forwarded to "distant realms"—and, more particularly, that our "country puns" should be put in possession of so agreeable a species of entertainment for the ensuing winter evenings.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 23, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 22 13	23 4
Unremittable ditto,	14 4	13 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822..... }	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1822.....	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,	6200 0	6200 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,	at 3-8 per cent.	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Orders.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JANUARY 21, 1823.

The Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levee on Saturday next, at Ten o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of having private audiences, are requested to notify their wish to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, on the day previous to the Levee.

A. LOCKETT, *Captain, Aid-de-Camp.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 13, 1823.

Mr. Charles Sweedland, a Member to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles Bayley, Commercial Resident at Benares, Goruckpore, Mow, and Aunimghur, and Agent for the Provision of Opium at Benares.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 15, 1823.

Mr. George Tod, Second Commissioner for the Settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Mr. F. W. Russell, Third Ditto Ditto.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 15, 1823.

Sir Harry V. Darell, Bt. Import-Ware-House-Keeper, and Naval Store-Keeper.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honourable the Governor General in Council, FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 15, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *Prima Vista*—

Infantry.—Major Alexander Campbell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 13th of January, 1823, in succession to Griffiths, invalided.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain James Clark to be Major; Brevet Captain and Lieutenant John Onkes, to be Captain of a Company; and Ensign Joseph Holmes, to be Lieutenant.—From the 13th January, 1823, in succession to Campbell, promoted.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain William Moxon, to be Major; Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Christopher D'Oyley Apin, to be Captain of a Company; and Ensign Edward Watt, to be Lieutenant.—From the 25th December, in succession to Middleton, deceased.

The following Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. The Cadet of Artillery is promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment:

Artillery.—Mr. John Fordyce, date of arrival in Fort William 3d January 1823.

Infantry.—Mr. William Mitchell, date of arrival in Fort William 12th January 1823. Mr. Peregrine Powell Turner, date of arrival in Fort William 6th January 1823.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of their Health:

Brevet-Captain Walter Badenach, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Gordon McBean, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon James Jameson, Secretary to the Medical Board, is allowed Eight Months leave of absence, to visit Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore, for the recovery of his Health.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th May last, to Captain P. P. Morgan, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Singapore on account of his Health, is extended to the 20th ultimo.

With advertisement to the 2d Para. of General Orders, under date the 13th September last, relative to the inspection by Committees of the Horses of Irregular Corps, on the first day of each Year, the Governor General in Council directs, that when a Corps shall be detached in parties to situations where Officers are not available to form Committees, the inspection may be deferred under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, until a more favorable period within the Year, at which the whole or the greater part of the Corps can be brought at one and the same date, tho' not collectively, under the prescribed inspection.

A Horse once rejected, is never to be re-admitted, under any circumstances; and the Officers of the Irregular Cavalry will be held strictly responsible, that no such re-admission shall ever take place.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Senior Regimental Medical Officer at Dacca to draw Sonut Rupees (30) Thirty per Mensem for a Palankeen, in consideration of his attending the Staff Officers at that Station.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 15, 1823.

The Orders of Government, announcing the succession of the Hon'ble John Adam, Esq. to the Office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and of His Excellency Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces serving in the East Indies, are to be formally read and explained to the Troops at the several Stations of the Army, for which purpose the whole are to be paraded under Arms immediately after the receipt of these orders at Stations respectively, when the usual Ceremonies will be observed, and Salutes of 10 Guns and 2 Volleys of small Arms fired on the occasion.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain T. Macan of the 16th Dragoons (Lancers) to be Persian Interpreter to His Excellency.

Lieutenant-Colonels are posted to Corps, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Boyd (new promotion) to the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Macmorine from the 2d Battalion 16th to the 2d Battalion 21st Native Infantry, vice Heunessy retired in Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. MacInnes (new promotion) to the 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. J. Latter from the 1st Battalion 20th to the 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Camberlege from the 2d Battalion 2d to the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Penny from the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry to the 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Richards from the 2d Battalion 25th to the 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Perking from the 2d Battalion 12th to the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hunter from the 1st Battalion 27th to the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carpenter from the 1st Battalion 16th to the 1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry, vice Hodgson retired in Europe.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain Munro, from 1st February, to 1st May, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 16, 1823.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant C. Griffiths, of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 10th October last, is cancelled from the 19th ultimo, the date of his appointment to act as Adjutant to the Bareilly Provincial Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon Ronald, at present doing duty with 2d Battalion of Artillery, is directed to join the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders.

The undermentioned Cornet, Ensigns, and Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, are appointed to do duty with the Regiment and Battalions specified opposite to their respective names:

Cornet Fraser, 1st Light Cavalry, Sultanpore Benares.—Ensign Hardwick, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Dacca.—Ensign Jackson, and Mr. Seaton, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment N. I. Barrackpore.—Mr. Bagshawe, 2d Battalion 11th ditto ditto.—McMurdo, 1st Battalion 23d ditto ditto.—Mr. Barberie, and Mr. Mitchell, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. Berhampore.—Mr. Bracken, 1st Battalion 5th ditto ditto Agra.

Supernumary Assistant Surgeon W. Twining of His Majesty's Service, attached to the 14th Foot, is appointed Surgeon to the Commander in Chief, to have effect from the 15th instant.

Lieutenant Thos. Polwhells is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Ross promoted.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Postings and Removals:

Captain C. F. Wind and Lieutenant the Honorable Wm. Stapleton of the 8th Native Infantry to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Lieutenants T. R. Fell and R. Wroughton from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major N. Manley, and Lieutenants G. Thomson and A. A. Williamson, of the 20th Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Captains T. D. L. Davies and S. C. Crooks to the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. O. Clarkson from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain H. Ross to the 2d, and Lieutenant A. MacKean to the 1st Battalion of the 21st Regiment.

Major T. P. Smith from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major J. George to the 2d Battalion, and Captain H. T. Smith and Lieutenant J. R. Talbot to the 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment.

Surgeon G. Webb, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is attached to the 1st Bat. at Nagpore, and directed to proceed and join.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 26th Regiment.—Lieutenant Hewett, from 1st February, to 1st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

European Regiment.—Ensign Ripley, from 15th January, to 15th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Brevet Captain Wilkins, from 2d February, to 3d June, to enable him to join his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 19, 1823.

Officers are Posted to Battalions as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell to the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major J. Clark, Captain J. Oakes, and Lieutenant J. Holmes, of the 4th Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Major W. Moxon, Captain C. D. Arlin, and Lieutenant W. Hickey, to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant E. Watt to the 2d Battalion of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. B. Neufville, of the 21st Regiment, to the 1st Battalion of the Corps.

Lieutenant E. Herring of the 20th Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Gall, from 1st January, to 1st May, to enable him to join his Corps.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment.—Ensign Mackenzie, from 15th January, to 15th July, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

JAS. NICOL, *Adj. Genl of the Army.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; January 14, 1823.

Captain Greville, and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 16th Dragoons, have leave of absence from their Corps, the former to rejoin on the arrival of the Regt. at Benares, and the latter on its arrival at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon Selwright of the 59th Regiment has permission to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for two months from the 20th ultimo, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it and be certified accordingly by to the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to proceed to Sea.

Lieutenants Menteath, and Lovelace, 16th Dragoons, have permission to remain at the Presidency, the former for six weeks, on his private affairs, and the latter for the same period on Sick Certificate, from the date of embarkation of their Regiment for Cawnpore.

Ensign MacGregor, 59th Regiment, has permission to precede his detachment, to Cawnpore, where he will join his Corps.

Lieutenant Telfrey 57th Regiment, has permission to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs, with leave of absence for six months, from the 25th instant.

Lieutenant Nugent of the 17th Foot, has permission on Sick Certificate to proceed to England independent of his Corps. The Lieutenant upon his arrival in that country will report himself to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 14, 1823.

His excellency the commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from this date.

Paymaster Sergeant W. Whelan from the 44th to the 17th Regiment, and paymaster Sergeant James Word from the latter to the former Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 15, 1823.

88th Regt. 1.—59th Dille 1.—57th Dille 12.—The Volunteers from the detachment of the 24th Foot, now in Fort William for the 14th and 37th Regiments, amounting to 11 Rank and File, together with the men as per margin are, with the sanction of Government, to proceed by water in progress to join their respective Corps on, or as soon after the 21st

instant, as boats for their transport can be provided, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency division will be pleased to make the necessary requisition to the proper authority.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Campbell is placed in charge of the detail from Calcutta to Ghazepore, where he will join and do duty with the 57th Regiment until further orders.

From Ghazepore the men for the 14th and 59th are to proceed to Cawnpore, under Command of a Steady Non-Commissioned Officer from the 44th Regiment, to be selected for the duty by the Officer Commanding that Corps, and from the latter Station the party for Meerut will be forwarded thither by the most convenient route with adavance to the season of the year under instructions which Major General Thomas will be pleased to issue.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Campbell, will forward a weekly state of the detachment to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established form) from the period of his Departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1816. No. 1794, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major King's Troops.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon W. Twining of His Majesty's Service, is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon in the East Indies, and is attached to the 14th Foot until further Orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Jan. 16, 1823.

Captain Lathlan of the 17th Foot is appointed President of the Committee ordered to inspect the Accommodation, &c. &c. on Board the Hon'ble Company's Ship WINGHLEA. Instead of Lieut. Col. Madhain, whose attendance as an Evidence at the General Court Martial now sitting for the Trial of Lieut. Wood of the 44th Regiment, is required.

The Men belonging to the 8th Dragoons, and 24th Foot, now in Fort William are, with the Sanction of Government, to proceed to England on the Hon'ble Company's Ship WINGHLEA, for which purpose they are to leave Fort William under the Command of Lieut. Harvey 24th Foot, on the morning of the 20 instant.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 17, 1823.

The following Appointments are announced on the Staff of the Hon'ble the Governor General.

Lieut. The Hon. G. Keppel, H. M. 20th Foot } Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. E. C. Archer, H. M. 57th Foot.

Captain Fendall, 4th Dragoons, Extra Aid-de-Camp.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 18, 1823.

Cornet Bishop of the 11th Dragoons, has an extension of leave of absence for 2 months, from the 25th proximo, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Lieutenant Coventry of the 59th Foot, has permission to proceed on the River on Sick Certificate, with leave of absence from the 3d instant to the 14th proximo.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons stated.

44th Regt.—Capt. O'Neil from date of Embarkation for 3 years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his Health.

47th Regt.—Lieut. Fidge, ditto ditto, ditto, on his Private Affairs.
69th Regt.—Surg. McKechnie, ditto ditto, ditto, for the recovery of his Health.

The leave granted by his Excellency Lieut. Gen. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieut. Ridman of the 20th, and Ensign Moore of the 69th Regiment to return to Europe, for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account each for 2 years from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

54th Foot.—Lieut Peter Taylor, from the 69th Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice James Lawless, who exchanges, 25th Dec. 1823.

69th Foot.—Lieutenant James Lawless, from the 54th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Taylor, who exchanges, 25th Dec. 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Government Notifications.

The following Bearing of the Two Boats, which have been laid under the Orders of Government, at the entrance of the Chittagong River, are published for general information:—

The Buoy of the 2d Class, No. 42, painted red.	
Northern Buoy,.....	N. 30° E.
Two Bamboo Trees,.....	S. 7° 5' E.
Flag Staff,.....	N. 41° E.
Laying in 5 fathoms high water spring tides. [Buoy, No. 9, of the 3d Class, painted black.	
Southern Buoy,.....	S. 60° W.
Flag Staff,.....	N. 42° E.
Two Bamboo Trees,.....	S. 65° E.
Tackler's Tree,.....	N. 82° E.
Laying in ½ less 4 fathoms, high water, spring tides.	

By Order of the Marine Board,

Marine Board, Jan. 13, 1893. JAMES MacKENZIE, Asst. Sec.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

The public are hereby informed, that Dak Banghy-burdars will from the 1st of November next ensuing, be posted on the Route from Calcutta to Nagpore, via Tumlook, Midnapore, Katherinjeah, Sumbhulpur, and Raipore—Banghies will accordingly be despatched twice in each week, viz. early on Wednesday, and Saturday Morning, if Parcels are delivered at the General Post Office on the preceding Tuesday, and Friday, before two o'clock of those days.

N. B.—TRANSIT TELEGRAPHS accompany each despatch the whole distance.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Post Master General.

Extracts from the Journal of a Traveller.

The Siam Mission being composed of Gentlemen of known talents and literary acquirements, its return justly excited expectations of a vast accession of information regarding the quarters of eastern Asia which fell within the sphere of its observation. Alas! the public curiosity has been but partially gratified, and some time must of course elapse before the stores of intelligence undoubtedly collected can be thoroughly digested and prepared for the public eye. In the mean time we intend from time to time as other claims on our space permit, to submit to our readers some interesting extracts from a M.S. Journal now in our possession, which was kept by a person who lately visited Siam, Cochin-China &c.

Nov. 17.—Yesterday morning we came to an anchor in Singapore Roads, after a voyage of 17 days from Turan Bay. We found several Ships at this place, and amongst others, the *TEX*, Sloop-of-war, and the Brig *PHOENIX*, which was in Siam, when we were there, and which had arrived here only a few days before us. Sir T. S. RAFFLES, was likewise here; and the number of Shipping was more considerable than when we were here before, so that the place exhibited an unusually gay appearance. From Capt. Smith and Mr. Storm, we learned, that after we had left Siam, and just as they were ready to sail, they were treated in a most brutal manner by the Siamese. The circumstances are as follows:—

On the arrival of the *PHOENIX* in Siam, a horse was presented to the King, which after he had detained it for near 3 months, H. M. thought proper to return. Captain Smith not having room on board for the horse, and being likewise without provisions for him, sent on shore and killed him. At the same time no notice was taken of this affair, and a few days after this, the two Gentlemen were invited to visit the Prince Kromchiat, who received them with more than ordinary civility. After some time he left the room, and some of the Chiefs who were present, mooted the subject of the horse in very intemperate terms. Upon this they prepared to depart, but at this moment a number of natives rushed into the room, and beating and kicking them most brutally, left them insensible. Upon recovering, they found themselves doubly ironed, and in this state were taken before the Phak-Kiang, who informed them that "this was an specimen of what the Siamese could do." In this state they were kept for four days, and in the mean time, orders were sent to the chief officer of the Ship to drop down the river to Pak nam; which he did, guarded by a great number of armed boats and junks, and here the Siamese refused to return the ship's guns, which had been sent on shore at the time the vessel went up to the city according to custom. At this place Mr. Storm and Capt. Smith were sent on board, but the Siamese refused to furnish a pilot to take out the ship, and in consequence she lay for nine days upon the bar aground, unable to get over until the next spring tides. Independent of these outrages, the Siamese Government obliged these gentlemen to pay

for their return cargo at most exorbitant prices, would not allow them to collect their outstanding debts, and detained their Mussulman interpreter brought by them in the *PHOENIX*. At the time this vessel left Siam, there were three other vessels lying in the river, all belonging to British subjects, but two of which were under the Portuguese flag. The commanders of two of these had rendered themselves highly obnoxious to the Siamese Government, by assisting the *PHOENIX*, notwithstanding all orders to the contrary, and as one of them was ready to sail when this ship left, and has not yet arrived, it is but too probable that they have been treated in a similar manner by the Siamese, and serious apprehensions are accordingly entertained on their account.

Nov. 21.—Yesterday we left Singapore in prosecution of our voyage to Bengal. The place we have just left has undergone very many alterations and improvements since we last saw it, both as it regards the town and its agricultural interests, and may without any doubt be pronounced as the most flourishing settlement of any European nation in the East. We had in consequence of the fineness of the weather an excellent opportunity of enjoying the delightful scenery among the numerous islands near to Singapore.

Nov. 26.—During the whole of yesterday we were advancing on our course. The mountains called by Europeans, Formosa, and Mar, and Mera, were in sight in the morning, and in the evening the Water Islands a little to the South of Malacca, and Mount Onbir, as it is called by Europeans, or Gunung Redang, by the Malays. The territories inland of Malacca are bounded by this mountain, which in a straight line is about 20 miles from the town. Cape Rachado, the northern boundary was visible this morning, so that we passed Malacca in the night. On the other side the low coast of Sumatra, was clearly distinguished, the straits here not being above 30 miles wide. In the course of to-day we spoke two vessels, one the *HONATIA*, a brig from Madras, and last from Penang, and the other the English free-trader *DAPHNE*, last from Penang to Manila. She was freighted by a number of native merchants, and is an early instance of British free-traders conducting a commerce from one part of India to another. I was given to understand that she had on board several passengers, and among others, a gentleman from Trincomalee, about to settle with his family at Singapore.

Nov. 28.—The Islands called in the European charts Pulo Sambalang, properly Sambilan or the Nine Islands, were in sight last night and early this morning, the Dingding, or Pulo Pangkur, were quite close to us. About 3 o'clock we had entered the fine harbour formed by these islands and the main land and a large party of us landed on that called the Little Dingding. The place at which we landed was a fine small bay, into which a fine clear stream of excellent fresh water empties itself. At a little distance from this on the South side are the remains of the old Dutch port, built expressly to defend the trade of Pera. The sole article of trade obtained from it by the Dutch was Tin, which at present is sent to Siam. From the nature of the soil, and the low state of society in this country, the metal is not extracted from the ore but with great difficulty, and the most expensive processes, and even under European management, no advantage could, from these circumstances, be derived from the presence of this metal. The River of Pera, empties itself into this channel nearly opposite to where we landed, considering that it has been abandoned for upwards of 140 years, these ruins are in an excellent state of preservation. The roof is destroyed, but the walls are still in good condition and enormous trees of the fig kind have clambered up them, and probably serve to hold them together. The fort is a square brick building, with loop holes for musquetry and cannon, and is a little elevated above the surrounding country. Close to it on both sides of the stream are evident marks of encampments or temporary buildings, and most likely are the remains of the Dutch Government house, which Dampier says, once stood in this place. The harbour here is excellent, defended from all winds and not subject to strong tides. The breadth of the channel forming it is about six miles. The whole group of islands is of moderate elevation, and covered with trees, notwithstanding which, the soil is only an inch or two deep, and immediately below it, is an impenetrable mass of granite. The land on the opposite main is equally impracticable for cultivation. Its appearance is down to the very water's edge, steep; barren and inhospitable. It is covered with high trees, but in these countries this is no proof of fertility, for the most barren islands that we have seen, and those on which it was most impossible to prosecute any agricultural labours, are likewise thus covered to their very tops. We saw marks of recent fires, which evidently showed that the island had lately been frequented. The island abounds with wild hogs, one of which we saw, and many footprints evidently proving them to be of a large race.

Dec. 2.—We arrived to day in Penang harbour, having entered it by the South channel. The entrance to it from this quarter is highly beautiful and romantic. Many small islands with fine sandy bays, covered to their summits with trees, are scattered about in every direction, while the water smooth as a lake, is scarcely ruffled by the passing breeze.—*Harbours.*

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 22	Mary Ann Sophia	British	R. Cornfoot	Batavia
22	Taje	Arab	Hajee Almas	Red Sea

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM.

Kedgerie.—LARKINS, outward-bound, remains.—CAMDENS, (P.), proceeded down.—CADRASS, (Arab), outward bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, MARSHONS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, and WARREN HASTINGS.

Saugor.—APOLLO, ROZALIA, (P.), LUX, (P.), GENERAL ESCOR, (P.), and MELLICKEL BHOW, outward-bound, remain.—COMMERCE, (brig) gone to Sea.

Extract from the Report of the Ship FLORA, Captain James Sheriff, from Rangoon, the 3d of January, 1823.

Left at Rangoon the undermentioned Ships:

EAST INDIAN, Captain Roy, BRITANNIA, Snowball, NEPTUNE, EDWARDS, ALFRED, DOLGE, THETIS, DAVIS, FATAL CORREX, KITCHMER, MINERVA, Trill, and a Corvette belonging to the King of Ava to sail in a few days with an Embassy for Cochin China.

On the 3d instant, passed the Ship EXMOUTH off Rangoon Bar from Calcutta.

Passenger.—Mr. W. Roy, Merchant.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Daniel O'Connor, late a Sergeant Major in the 6th Bengal Volunteer Battalion, deceased.—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

William Raikes Clarke, Esq. late of Baltool, deceased.—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. Francis Gamidge, formerly of Calcutta, Provisioner, deceased.—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Lieutenant William Hales, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—James Young, Esq.

Mr. Edward Walter Purchase, late of the Town of Calcutta, deceased.—Mr. Francis William Purchase.

Major William Middleton, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Marriages.

At Berhampore, on the 20th instant, by the Reverend W. EALES, Captain ARTHUR SHULDHAM, 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss CHARLOTTE DELANAIN, third Daughter of the late Major JAMES DELANAIN, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry.

On the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Lieutenant Colonel JAMES NICOL, Adjutant General of the Army, to Miss HARRIET JEFFREYS, sixth Daughter of the Reverend R. JEFFREYS, of Little Parndon, Essex.

Births.

On the 18th instant, the Lady of R. FLEMING, Esq. of a Son.

At Futtelghur, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH DYCE, of a Son.

At Saugor, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of A. GARDEN, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Collingah-street, (Calcutta), on the 18th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILLIS, after a severe attack of illness for upwards of 6 months, aged 64 years.

On board the FAIRLIE, on the passage from Bengal, Lieutenant BRICOF, Mrs. BYRNE, Master NICHOLAS, and Master WIGGINS, died at Sea, and Major HEXT, at Gravesend.

BANK OF BENGALE RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 per cent.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. A.
Cotton, Jaloon, per maund	14 0	14 6
Cutchoura,	12 0	13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	3 2	3 4
Patchery, 1st,	3 4	3 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 12	1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1 7	1 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 6	1 7
Wheat, Donda,	1 5	1 6
Gram, Patna,	1 3	1 5
Dhal, Urruhr, good,	1 7	1 8
Indigo, fine blue,	310 0	320 0
Ordinary ditto,	205 0	205 0
Fine purple and violet,	290 0	295 0
Ordinary ditto,	280 0	285 0
Dull blue,	260 0	270 0
Inferior purple and violet,	240 0	250 0
Strong copper,	275 0	285 0
Ordinary ditto,	230 0	240 0
Onde, fine,	250 0	260 0
Ditto, ordinary,	200 0	210 0
Saltpetre, Culmee, 1st sort,	5 12	5 14
2d sort,	5 0	5 2
3d sort,	4 0	4 12

Indigo—Has been in brisk demand during the week, at our quotations—the finer qualities are nearly out of the market.

Cotton—Continues dull, and sales confined to natives, for country consumption. At Mirzapore, on the 13th of January, new Bandah was stated at 16 9, and new Cutchoura at 15 4 per local maund. At Jaungee, on the 18th of January, old Bandah was stated at 14 to 14 4, and old Cutchours at 11 12 to 12 2 per maund—sales during the week 6500 maunds, of which 3000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption—stock 24,500 maunds.

Grain.—The demand continues steady, sales to a considerable extent have taken place in Moongy Rice since our last, at our quotations. Saltpetre and Sugar—In limited request at our quotations.

Pices Goods—Dull, and a heavy stock in the market.

Metals.—Tutenagne and Spelter, in fair demand, and rather looking up—Pig Lead, dull—Copper, light Sheathing has suffered a decline of about 8 annas per maund since our last—Heavy Plates, in fair demand, at our quotations—Block Tin, a heavy stock in the market—Tin Plates on the decline.

Europe Goods—Beer, a heavy stock in the market, and our quotations hardly obtainable—Broad Cloths, well assorted, steady at our quotations—Hats, on the decline—Empty Bottles have risen a little since our last—Oilman's Stores, looking down; Stationery, a heavy stock in the market, and on the decline; Chintz, good patterns, looking up; Muslins, well assorted, also advancing; Glass-ware, moderately laid in, and well selected for the India market, may be rated fully at our quotations.

Freight to London—Still rates at £3 to £5-10 per Ton.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted as being sufficient to give a tolerable correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Broad Cloth, fine,	5	10 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse, P. C.	0	5 per cent. D.
Flannels,	5	10 per cent. A.
Hats, Bicknell's,	25	20 per cent. A.
Chintz, P. C.	0	5 per cent. A.
Cutlery, Table,	10	15 per cent. A.
Earthen-ware,	10	15 per cent. A.
Glass-ware, P. C.	0	5 per cent. A.
Window Glass, P. C.	0	10 per cent. D.
Hosiery, P. C.	0	10 per cent. D.
Muslins, assorted,	5	10 per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	10	15 per cent. A.
Stationery, P. C.	0	5 per cent. A.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium	22 0	22 8
Non-Remittable, ditto	13 5	13 12